INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCY.

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 5— BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 6 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		13,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@‡		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	RANPURA		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £86, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £73, B. £63, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £53.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £49.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
6th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,44

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
10th Jan.	KIDDERPORE	..	Straits, China and Japan.
x13th ,,	HIYEIZAN M.		Straits & Japan
17th ,,	KHIVA	..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN	..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 Dec.	6 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5873	7 ,,	17 ,,
Miyadono Maru ..	..	10 Jan.	22 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusan.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th Dec.	6th Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	10th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	23rd ,,	3rd Feb.
*Kasado Maru ..	21th ,,	10th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
CL. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
6th Jan.	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
7th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Porsbunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
9th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
11th ,,	BARPETA	..	Busra via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
25th ,,	xELLORA	..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,60,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma,** Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. **Dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask** particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 25347.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—The SERVICES of a Revenue Officer. Apply with full particulars of past service, &c., to Box No. 2074 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29755

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Hammond portable latest model TYPEWRITER, English and Vernacular combined keyboards with ten different shuttles quite new. Sacrificing for Rs. 225/. Please enquire Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—1921 40-50 H P. ROLLS ROYCE, fitted with magnificent Cabriolet body by Messrs. Maythorn and Sons. London. The car has been very little used and is practically in a new condition, mileage under 10,000. Price Rs. 45,000/- or near offer. Open to inspection by applying to Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 29741

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R2920B

MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING.

Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainuddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring excluding postage Rs. 2.
Piles Ring Manufacturers,
20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.
594

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THERE will be a particular CHECK of SEASON TICKETS on:—
8th to 13th January, 1928.
SEASON TICKET HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—
VICTORIA TERMINUS
MASJID
SANDHURST ROAD
BYCULLA
as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.
29757

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(CENTRAL SALSETTE TRAMWAY).

SUBJECT to sanction by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, the Central Salsette Tramway will be opened for passenger traffic between Andheri and Wadhavli on and from 9th January, 1928.

For timings of the service, see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th January, 1928.
29761

LEGAL NOTICES.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

RABIABAI, widow of Tayab Abas Sheriff
To
EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED ABBA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RABIABAI, widow of Tayab Abas Sheriff has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lieu, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land, situate on the Eastern side of Kambekar Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (167) one hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2996 and No. 5, Cadastral Survey No. 1364, Mandvi Division, together with messuage tenements or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by Kambekar Street, on the North by the property of Ismail Haji Issak and on the South by the property of Haji Essa Fodla and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 2589(1), 2589(2), formerly under Street Nos. 169-173-175 but at present under Street Nos. 93 and 93A.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1928.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29760

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Sewage System between Bellasis and Mahalaxmi.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 16th day of January, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000/- has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender Forms, Specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st Floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/-, which is not returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29752

BIKANER GOVERNMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th January, 1928, for one Electrically Driven Pumping set to the following specification. Earliest possible delivery is very important and offers of a set having a slightly different output from that specified would not be objected to if such change will expedite delivery:—

One—Electrically-driven coupled. Centrifugal type pumping set, having an output of 120 G. P. M. and designed for a total lift from all causes of 210 feet. The pump should be provided with suitable half-coupling and complete with foot-valve and strainer, delivery sluice valve, non-return valve, pressure guage, priming cock, air-vents and a set of spanners and other necessary tools. It should be mounted on a cast-iron bed-plate suitable for direct flexible coupling to:—

One—Totally-enclosed, drip-proof type electric Motor of sufficient horse-power for the above pump and designed suitable for current to the following particulars:—
Pressure—220 volts.
Direct current.
Speed—not to exceed 1,500 R. P. M.

The armature of the Motor should be mounted on ball or on roller bearings, and should be complete with suitable iron-clad starter, having over-load no-bolt releases and arranged for wall-mounting.

The bed-plate of the set should be suitable for mounting on a steel girder framework and holding down bolts suitable for the purpose should be included.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary, Stores Committee,
Bikaner State.
Bikaner, dated 23-12-192
29736

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAKHODA STREET, KOLSA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs in suit No. 1326 of 1927 (Aishabai, widow of Haji Abbu Haji Sumar and others vs. Haji Mahomed Haji Alimahomed and others) and pursuant to the consent decree dated 21st day of September 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nakhoda Street admeasuring 82-49 square yards or thereabouts and Collector's New Survey No. 1|1342, Cadastral Survey No. 1240 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 953, Street No. 25 and bounded on the North by the Nakhoda Street, on the South by Sweeper's passage, on the East by the property of Ahmed Hassam and on the West by the property of Memon Cassum Haji Mitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Will stage their POPULAR SEASON

at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road

FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE!

SATURDAY, 7th January. 28 at 9 P. M.

PUNJAB MAIL (IN HINDI)

SUNDAY, 8th January, 28 at 3 P. M.

EKAHI PAISA (IN HINDI)

Reserve your Seats at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY WILL BE HELD TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, 4TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vallimahomed Abdul Rehman and Noormahomed Sulleman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Haji Mahomed Haji Umar (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction ON THE PREMISES the undermentioned properties at the time and on the days respectively hereunder mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

Property at ABDUL REHMAN STREET to be put up for sale at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) THIS DAY, (Friday), the 6th day of January 1928,

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 and 3|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. 201, 203 and New Survey No. 1951 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1067 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Noormahomed Haji Janmahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Abdulla and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 23 Old Street Nos. 120, 122 New Street Nos. 290, 292.

LOT NO. 2.

Property at FALKLAND ROAD, 4th Cross Lane, to be put up for sale at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) TO-MORROW (Saturday), the 7th day of January 1928.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the structure standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 47 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land or ground under Collector's Old Nos. 492, 164 and Collector's New Nos. 14011. 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and 9, New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587, Cadastral Survey No... Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2130 (2) and Street No. 1A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Ahmed Sulleman Dinanath, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Edulji Plumber and on or towards the South by the property of Dhobi Hahim Hinga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at 25-27-31, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

"You'll say they were "out all Night"—they met at Twilight—said yes at Midnight—they got married at Daylight. See
REGINALD DENNY
in
"OUT ALL NIGHT"
at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)
4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.
Revised Rates of Admission from As. 3/ to Rs. 1/8/-

The Ship was lost, but romance was won in
"WRECKAGE"
Great Sea Story of the year.
To be screened
NEXT SATURDAY, 7th January at the
Universal Picture House
PRECIOUS CINEMA—Lamington Road

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES,
NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.
We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.
For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

Malaria!
Ireet correspondence desired with public officials, relief organisations, engineering and other camp managers, in respect of a proved specific for Malaria with no unpleasant or dangerous reaction.
No Agents Employed.
Address enquiries "Anti-Malaria Preparations (Publicity and Sales)'
146 FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGD

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Increased selling pressure followed by trade buying and short covering futures 22 to 28 Points Higher Spot improved 20 Points to 19.75c.

New York, Jan. 4.

The weakness, which overtook the New York market yesterday, increased considerably this morning when the market opened. Prices opened 4 points higher, but within few minutes enourmous seling resulted into a further break of 21 points below yesterday's closing. Thereafter, short covering cheiked the decline and established a steadier tendency. Reports of good business in Dry goods market induced better trade demand and increased short covering hardened prices, which was maintained until the close of the session. The net change was a rise of 22 to 28 points in the prices of futures. Spot Cotton improved 20 points to 19.75c.

The New Orleans future market closed steady at a rise of 24 points. Middling spot advanced 25 points to 19.55c.

It is our view that the confusion now prevailing results from a talk of large acreage and less weevil menance owing to recent excessive cold weather in the Southern states of the Cotton growing belt of America. Summers are inclined to but rather freely in easier markets and there are signs of speculative activity, disturbing the general sentiment of the market on account of overbought or oversold speculative position of paper contracts. It is but certain that while trade buying appears sufficient to prevent the market from any undue decline, the speculative element which is trying in vain to formulate ideas about the outlook for he next Cotton crp, may induce increased selling on higher levels as long as favourable weather reports continue.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th inst.

July Highest 19.33 (2.57 p.m.). lowest. 18.83 (10-21 a.m.).

After opening weak, New York market advanced on short covering.

Messrs. Ivanjigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th inst. as under:—

"Market acts somewhat oversold. Immediate future expect broad scalping market."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on pressure of selling But rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 4-1-28	6105000	8879000
„ Yesterday do.	39000	49000
Exports to date do.	3859000	5718000
Stock at Ports 30-12-27	2630000	3056000
„ Interior Towns do.	1530000	1561000
„ Liverpool 30-12-27	943000	1209000
Visible Supply 30-12-27	6072000	7231000
Quantity in Sight do.	10292000	12873000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

January	19.26 plus 22
March	19.36 plus 22
May	19.51 plus 23
July	19.31 plus 25
October	18.72 plus 28
December	18.68 plus 28

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

March	19.32 plus 24
May	19.30
Middling Spot	19.75 plus 20

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 4.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	19.02
May	19.15
July	18.96
New York Noon Call.	
March	19.07
May	19.21
July	19.00
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
March	18.92
May	18.93
July	18.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 4.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 4.

Demand Bills	487.43

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4.

Coffee Fair rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-5|8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot. 1|7-7|8 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

Weak on Unfavourable New York cables and straddle selling. Large Spot demand. Sales 14,000 Bales. Futures 21 to 25 points Lower.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Following a sharp decline in New York futures, the Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 20 points. Spot demand was excellent on favourable Manchester reports and prices showed an improving tendency. Later on straddle selling and easier New York advices weakened prices which closed at a loss of 21 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices suffered a fall of 21 points and sales of Spot Cotton were recorded at a large figure of 14,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures had a sympathetic easier feeling which closed at a decline of 23 points. Egyptian futures registered a sharp fall of 40 points.

Despite discouraging reports regarding Manchester trade, the action of the spinners in buying freely spot cotton indicates that the outlook is not so serious as reported. In fact some of the private cables show better reports from Manchester.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 4th inst.:—

Liverpool market declined on weakness in New York and straddle selling. Good spot demand. Manchester reports read better.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Feeling seems to be changing in consequence of talk of increased acreage and less weevil."

Market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

From Liverpool dated the 4th inst.:—"Have received the following cable from Alexandria Egypt.—Actual crop estimation now generally confirmed below expectation may outside encouragement and advance will sharply reflect comparatively more in this market meantime recommend buying on setback.

"Mills buyers on declines better trade prospects."

Springman & Co.:—"Trade absorbing. Bombay selling but situation weakening. Expect southern selling less. Sport demand less. Speculative support."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

January	10.26---21
February	10.23---22
March	10.25---23
April	10.21---23
May	10.21---24
June	10.15---26
July	10.12---26
August	10.00---26
September	9.89---26
October	9.78---25
November	9.73---25
December	9.73---25
January	9.71---25
Middling Spot	10.87---21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East India Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.95---15
Scinde, Fine	8.15---25
Bengal, Good	7.75---25
Bengal, Fully Good	7.95---25
Bengal, Fine	8.15---25
Oomra, Good	8.40---25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.65---25
Oomra, Fine	8.90---25
Broach, Fully Good	9.35---25
Broch, Fine	9.65---25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

January	16.95---30
February	17.05---30
March	17.15---35
April	17.15---35
May	17.30---38
June	17.30---38
July	17.35---40
August	17.35---40
September	17.35---40
October	17.40---42
November	17.40---42
December	17.40---42
January	17.40---42
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.65---44

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

March	10.26---23
May	10.23---23

FOREIGN PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

London Sugar	16|10-1|2d.
Rubber O-N-D	1|8d.

BOMBAY.

STEADY BUYING—LATER JAPANESE SOLD—RATHER QUIET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Following a rise of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 382|8 but declined to Rs. 381|8 on long liquidation. At the decline short covering and scattered buying hardened prices to Rs. 383. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:

Broach A.|M.	382|8	383	381|8	383
Oomra D.|J.	345	345|8	344|8	345|8
Oomra Mar.	346	347	346	347
Bengal D.|J.	311	311|6	310|8	311|8
Bengal Mar.	314|8	315|8	314	315|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 14 points higher against an expectation of 16 points. The local forward market opened at Rs. 382-8 for Broach A.\|M. delivery and ruled quiet on Japanese selling. The market was rather quiet and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under. Broach was quoted at Rs. 380\|4 at 7 p.m.

Broach A.|M.	382|8	382|8	381|4	381|4
Oomra D.|J.	344|8	345	343|12	343|12
Oomra Mar.	346	345	345|4	345|4
Bengal D.-J.	310|8	310|8	309|8	309|8
Bengal Mar.	315	315	314	314

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bengal D.|J.	311
Bengal March	315
Broach A.M.	332
Oomra D.|J.	345
Oomra March	347

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bengal	326	320	313	305
S. P.	324	318	311	303
Rajputana	326	320	313	305
Punjab|American	427	417	407	
Oomra No. 3	357	350	340	
C. P. No. 1	380	374	364	
C. P. No. 2	369	362	352	
Khandesh	352	342	332	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	4 Days	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	5,307	1,14,354	1,23,258
Central India	3,326	72,845	55,867
Barsi and Nagar	5,180	96,527	56,688
Hyderabda-Gaorani	1,137	35,038	16,028
Berar	6,413	2,64,865	1,56,932
Central Provinces	3,371	1,00,575	47,084
Total Oomras	24,743	6,84,004	4,55,857
Dholera	109	33,282	10,895
N.-W. Provinces	48	57,879	35,819
Rajputana	217	12,910	10,202
Sind-Punjab	1,486	55,466	31,919
Broach	....	2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	....	3,126	14,976
Westerns-Northerns	58	3,138	7,675
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,025	4,586
Persian	....	2,921	2,849
American	....	19,653	50,886
Egyptian and African	....	8,642	19,834
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	64	44
Total	26,661	8,90,677	6,46,069

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th Dec. This year	Last year.
Europe	495	1,43,588	76,894
Japan & China	14,300	1,41,887	1,35,907
Coast Ports	168	8,911	4,129
Up-country by Rail	....	29,262	34,686
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	76,091	48,729
Total	14,963	3,99,739	3,00,345

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

REMAINS UNCHANGED.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.

London Ready	26 8 0
Forward	26 7 0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7-1|2
Closing	2 7-5|8
New York Cent	57 13 0
Silver Ready	59 12 0

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Posh	59-11-0	59-12-6	59-11-0	59-12-6
Mahu	59-13-0	59-14-6	59-13-0	59-14-6

GOLD.

Bombay Jan. 5.

Gold Ready	21 6 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M\|st D A 1\|6 11\|32.
Bank's buying T T 1\|6 3\|32.
Bank's buying D D 1\|6 1\|8.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M\|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D\|st D P 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138-3\|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156-1\|2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-7.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26-6.
Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. India and China sold. There are no sellers in the market except as over the quoted rates.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-29\|32.
Pais Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 months 4-5\|16 per cent.
6 months 4-3\|8 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1\|2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1to 3 months 5-1\|2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract Jan..
Bengal Superfine	335	.. ..
Bengal Fine	330	pl. 6 ..
Bengal F.G.	315|20	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	330	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	315|20	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	372|75	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	370|5	pl. 24 ..
Yeotmal Fine	365	.. ..
Arvi Fine	360|65	pl. 14 ..
Amraoti Fine	355	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350	pl. 4 ..
Mulkapur Fine	345	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	340	—2 ..
Muthia Fine	....	—9|10 ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	360|65	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	355	.. ..
Farbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	.. ..
Berwah-Sanavad Fine	345|55	.. ..

	Mar.	Apl.
Broach F.G.	.... pl. 16	pl. 12|3
Broach Fine	....	.. ..
Western M.G.	....	.. ..
Western H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	460	.. ..
Mirzj|Sangli	425	.. ..

	Ap.|My.	M|June
Compta Good	430 pl. 40	pl. 35
Dholera	....	.. ..
Khadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51; lowest Rs. 50-13; closing Rs. 51-2-6.

Cottonseeds January delivery. Opening Rs. 4-11-3; Closing Rs. 4-11-9.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4-13; highest Rs. 4-13-3; closing Rs. 4-13.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 57-8; highest Rs. 58; closing Rs. 57-14-6:

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 58-9; highest Rs. 60-1; closing Rs. 59-15-6.

Our Exchange will remain closed tomorrow being a Jain Holiday.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

100	Currimbhai Mill	Indore	345
200	Louis Dreyfus	Shegaon	350
100	Forbes & Co.	C.P. No. 1	372
100	Arjan Khimji	Mulkapur	335
200	Petit Mill	Nandeed	383
200	Tata Mill	Amraoti	353
100	A. Damodar	Dhulia	338
100	P. Liladhar	Vambori	357
100	K. Damji & Co.	Katal	376

STOCKS AND SHARES

BEARS COVERING AND BULLS BUYING

IMPROVED STRIKE OUTLOOK.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

MILL SHARES.

Following steadier cotton prices and improved outlook of the mill strike, cotton mill shares opened steady at a slight rise over yesterday's closing prices. There was large covering by shorts in January, while Bulls supported next delivery. Prices showeda sharp recovery from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12|8. The undertone was fairly good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled rather firm on expectations of increased production. There was fairly good support from Bulls and Def. improved to Rs. 283|12 and ordinary to Rs. 80. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 1075. Cement shares also registered some improvement in prices. There was persistent buying of B. Burma trading shares which registered a sharp rise on expectations of favourable dividend. Trams were very steady. Alcocks closed slightly better.

To-day being the last day for trading in January contracts, there was large transfer business. The premium was rather attractive in the early part of the session as there was fairly large accumulation of speculative week holdings, but when a major portion of these was done away with, it narrowed towards the close.

SECURITIES:

Government Papers ruled rather steady in the absence of selling pressure.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 93
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-12.
Eastern (£ 10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 18 p.c 363-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3|14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34-8.
Central India Mining (10) 24-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 250.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 241-4.
Katni Cement 40 (D) 770.
Punjab Cement (O) 11/8
Punjab Cement (D) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 47/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 103.
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujarat (100) 3 p.c. 94/8
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 713-12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94/8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 840.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 151-4. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1070.
Tata Power (P) (100) 900.
Tata Power (O) 100, 576-4.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25. 937/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 620
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 32. 7-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 945.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 525.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 463-12.
Crescent (100) 193-12.
Colaba Mills 140.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 S. Paid) 0/14/6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Fazulbhoy 897-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 32/8
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 133/12
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8
Kohinoor (300) nil, 288 12.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7600.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2200
New Great Mills 310.
Pabaney Mills 200, 285.
Pearl Mills 200, 590.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/5.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

FORWARD RATES.—17th Janv. Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-4-6, 1045|55 Rs. 106-5-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

178 Simplex 73, 190.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 527-8.
Simplex (100) 190.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8000. x.d.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 18
Swan Mills (100), 16, 152-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 37
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 325)
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil, 363|12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs 846/4.
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 247/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 45
British Burma Petroleum 5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/10
Empire of India Life (500-18 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 375
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19-8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2775. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18|10.
Tata Iron nil (100) 91.
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 79-8.
Tata Iron Def. 280.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 4th instant:—

Wheat	27,438 cwts.
Linseed	3,184 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	257 „
Gingellyseeds	18,363 „
Poppyseed	99 „
Groundnuts	65,264 „
Castorseed	11,079 „
Rice	46,848 „
Myrabollams	4,700 „
Cottonseed	56,527 „
Mowraseed	3,147 „
Gram	5,459 „
Joowar	6,192 „
Maize	199 „
Barley	1,071 „
Bajree	6,133 „
Coal	1,135 tons.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

AMERICANS.—During the past week New York January and March Contracts have advanced on balance 33 and 24 points respectively.

Since the publication of the large U.S. November consumption figure in the middle of last month, a generally better feeling has prevailed in the Home markets and, during the last fortnight of the old year, prices advanced the best part of 2 cents on covering by speculative short interests and better Trade demand.

While we personally are of the opinion that the decline from 20 to 18 cents was mostly unwarranted and looking ahead consider present levels reasonably safe for purchases, our Liverpool friends continue to distrust the market, being of the opinion that advances will not be maintained a view which is perhaps to some extent biased by the very unfavourable conditions in the Lancashire Mill industry which apparently is in a deplorable state at the present time. As a means of alleviating the position there, a reduction in wages and increased working hours have been suggested.

With regard to the record U. S. Mill consumption during the first four months of the season, it is held by some that these figures are not a true indication of the condition of trade since the beginning of the season, asserting that Mills have largely been consuming old crop cotton bought at appreciably lower prices. While Mills may be profiting to some extent by the lower prices last season, it is fallacious to suppose that Mills still hold large stocks of cheap priced cotton, as a large percentage of this cotton must have already been consumed with old stocks. Furthermore, stocks in the hands of U.S. Spinners at the end of last season were only slightly more than 300,000 bales in excess of stocks held at the beginning of the season, and as consumption in U.S. Mills to the end of November this season was 275,000 bales in excess of last season at the same date, the supply position in this quarter cannot have increased materially.

According to recent advices from the U. S., trade interests have been showing more confidence and the general opinion is that the New Year will see higher prices. Whether demand materialises as expected or not, remains to be seen, but if it does, higher prices must result, since, if there is any increase from the present rate of off-take the world will be faced with a supply at the end of the season which would be an inadequate protection against even a moderately good yield this coming season.

An argument which is put forward against any materially higher prices, is that another record acreage will be planted, as present levels are reckoned to be profitable to the farmer. Propaganda of this nature however, is not likely to carry much weight for the time being.

BOMBAY.—As against an advance of 33 points in New York, the local market is higher by 7 1|2.

The week under review has been marked by the cessation of work of some 10,000 mill operators, resulting in the closing down of 5 mills.

A feature has been heavy buying by option dealers which has easily absorbed hedge selling by Japanese Exporters, one firm in particular having recently bought on a large scale in up-country markets.

Demand from foreign interests continues on a very moderate scale and stocks are rapidly accumulating. It would appear that no improvement in demand for East Indians from the Continent and the Far East can be expected until there is a marked widening in our parity with American cotton. Japan has ample stock of Americans and the majority of Spinners on the Continent are in a position to hold off buying Indians in any volume until our market becomes a more attractive purchase. This being the case, we do not think it will be very long before prices give way under the weight of cotton.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Name.	Latest Prices. £	s.	d.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1	2	0
4-1|2 p.c. Indian Loan 1950-55	93	5	0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy. ..	0	13	3
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1	6	0
Attock Oil	1	7	3
Associated Portland Cement	1	1	0
Bengal Iron Ordy.	1	5	3
Burma Corporation	Rs. 0	14	1-1|2
British American Tobacco	£5	5	6
Courtaulds	7	15	6
Calico Printers	1	6	9
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1	11	0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3	7	6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4	15	0
James Finlay Ordy.	4	13	9
General Elec. Co. Ordy.	1	13	9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ordy.	5	11	3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0	13	6
Shell Transport & Trading Ordy.	4	8	1-1|2
Hudson's Bay Co. Ordy. ..	4	12	6
Malayalam Plantations	2	4	6
British Burma Pets. Ordy. ..	0	7	4-1|2
Rubber Plants Investment Trust Ord.	2	2	6
Soudan Plantations	5	2	9
Vickers Ordy.	0	12	1-1|2
Penang Consolidated Co. Ordy. (Tin).	0	14	3
Imperial Tobacco Ordy. ..	5	0	9

Government Securities:—Firm.
General Securities:—Steady.
Oil shares.—Steady but little doing.
Rubber shares:—Steady.
Stock of Rubber in London 63207 tons.
Decrease on week 1554 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £	s.	d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	104	0	0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd. ..	3	7	6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	89	0	0*
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p.c. Pref.)	0	12	0
Bombay Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	109	10	0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0	7	6
Burma Corporation Ltd. ..	0	14	3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	4	7	6
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	108	10	0*
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935|45)	99	0	0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent Debs. (1953|83)	97	5	0*
Calcutta Tramways Ord. ..	1	1	3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21	2	0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	0	3	6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	8	6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	17	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	123	10	0
India 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock	73	0	0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950|55)	93	5	0
India 3 per cent Sterling Loan	63	0	0
India 5-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1932)	101	10	0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1|2 p.c. Debs. (1954)	101	10	0
Linggi Plantations Ltd. ..	2	10	9
Lloyds Bank Ltd.	3	4	0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd. ..	0	16	6
National Bank of India Ltd.	50	0	0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) ..	7	10	0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	11	14	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent Debs.	82	0	0*
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	4	8	3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	199	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	89	10	0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p.c. Debentures)	102	10	0*
Tata Power (7-1|2 p.c. 'B') Debs. 1934|48)	101	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929|47) ..	101	10	0

Remarks:—Market firm but quiet.
*X.Ds.—Assam Bengals, Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent and 6 per cent., Shahdara Rly. Debs. and Tata Steel Debs.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jan.	May.	July
New York 28-12-27	19.49	19.71	19.63
New York 4-1-28	19.26	19.51	19.31
	—.23	—.20	—.32
	Jan.	May.	July
Liverpool 28-12-27	10.52	10.53	10.48
Liverpool 4-1-28	10.26	10.21	10.12
	—.26	—.32	—.36

After the recent recovery there was an appreciable re-action in the Home markets when they re-opened on Thursday. One of the best Bull arguments recently has been that owing to the very mild winter a large number of Boll-weevils were entering hibernation and would be a serious menace to the next crop. We have received cable information that the recent liquidation was brought about by an exceptionally cold spell of weather which must have killed off many weevil.

There has recently been a tendency to discredit the reports regarding the decline in demand for manufactured goods. The American consumption figures for December will consequently be awaited with more than usual interest. These figures will not be received for another ten days.

Wide fluctuations in the American markets are unlikely until more is known of the intentions of the farmers regarding next year's acreage. Should prices be maintained at the present level a considerably increased acreage is likely. We would like to remind our clients that the market was at this same level two years ago when a record acreage was planted and a record crop was produced.

The local market has moved in sympathy with Home advices and quotations today are about Rs. 5 lower than a week ago. At the end of last week there was an improved demand for actual cotton, but as this has not been sustained we can only conclude the buying was due to belated completion of December commitments.

In view of the recent Government estimate of the Indian crop giving figure of 54,94,000 bales the market is naturally asking if this estimate is as wrong as it usually is. Unless Government can improve their methods and supply the trade with estimates nearer the mark we would suggest that they do not attempt to estimate the size of the crop at least until later in the season. From information at our disposal we are inclined to the belief that the recent estimate is the best part of 10 lacs of bales under what the crop is going to be.

Conditions in the local textile market show little improvement and this week as a result of some of the Mill-owners attempting to carry out one of the recommendations of the Tariff Board a strike has resulted in some of the mills concerned.

The Indian crop is now moving freely and stocks in Bombay and Karachi are accumulating. So far there is not much pressure to sell and the forward market is being sustained by speculative purchases Stocks however will soon be at a large figure, and with the money market as it is, the Bank rate being 7 per cent, we look for a weakening in the local market. We accordingly advise our clients who hold stocks to take advantage of the present steadiness to put out hedge sales.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 4.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.45
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-5|8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.91
T. T. Madrid on London	28.43
T. T. Milan on London	92.36
T. T. Berne on London	25.28
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	164.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	21-1|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	123
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88 7|8
Conversion Loan	77-1|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c.	101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c.	55-1|2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	63
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	73
Consols	55-5|8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-3|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. 50 Jan. Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, 29\|6 Jan. Feb. (per 63 1\|2lb.) shipment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 51\|4 1\|2 December. shipment. Paid.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi 50\|6 Arrived. Value.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1|2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-3|8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 mon.	5-1|4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. con, £14:15:0. Apl\|May. Shipment. Hull. Paid

Linseed, Bombay, £18:2:6 Jan\|Feb. Shipment. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 4.

	£
Copper, English Best Selected,	65-5|8
Copper, Braziers,	75-3|4
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1|8
Tin, English Ingots,	258-1|4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f. Calcutta, Jan\|Mar. per cwt. 14\|6.

July\|Sept. per cwt. 14\|1-1\|2 Sellers. C. & F. Bombay.

Jan\|March per cwt. 14\|7 3\|4. C. & F. Karachi

Jan\|March. 14\|8-1\|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8:15:0 Jan\|Feb. Shipment. Paid.

Castorseed, Bombay, £18:0:0 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19:17:6 Jan\|Feb. Shipment. Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 4.

Silver: China a small Buyer. Very small business. Market Steady.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

IDEAL OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

"Mahratta" (Poona) takes a critical review of the Congress session, with particular reference to the resolution of complete independence. In the opinion of the journal, it was the disappointing announcement of the Simon Commission that led to the ready passage of the communal unity and independence resolutions. The paper remarks that by passing this resolution the Congress has declared the ultimate necessity of severing India's connection with the Empire and yet by keeping the creed intact, it has not shut out from the Congress, those who still see the possibility or the desirability of remaining within the Empire. It advises the exponents of Independence to be satisfied with this position only and not interfere with the creed in the future, adding that it is not likely to have any effect on to-day's methods of political agitation. "But, it declares" observes the paper, "that India has lost the last remnant of faith or hope in the Empire and that India is ready to co-operate with other people in the world, in their fight against Imperialism. Viewed in this light, it is a fitting answer to the affront of Lord Birkenhead's imperial arroganee."

MUSLIMS SAVE INDIA'S HONOUR.

"Nava Kal" expresses satisfaction that after all most of the prominent Muslim leaders rose to the occasion and that led to the unequivocal boycott resolution at the Calcutta Session of the Muslim League. The small fly in the ointment was that another session was held at Lahore, all attempts at conciliation proving futile. To the bitter disappointment of the opponents of Indian aspirations, the journal continues, the Calcutta Session was able to carry a boycott resolution, acceptable to all politically thinking sections among Muslims. Liberals and Muslims held out a great promise, thought the Anglo-Indian journals, of dissensions and differences, but even with Lord Sinha on the side of Anglo-India, their fond hopes shattered. The paper concludes, that the way in which both these so-called soft elements have acted, has preserved India's honour in tact.

RURAL GRIEVANCES.

"Kolaba-Samachar" publishes reports of several meetings held in Alibag and Pen Talukas for condemning the Small Holdings Bill, increase in land revenue and the constitution of the Simon Commission. The Kolaba District Congress Committee is carrying on continuous propaganda and as a result of the same, it is decided to hold a district Conference by the end of this month to give expression to public feeling on all these burning topics in an authoritative way. The Conference is proposed to be held at Alibag, a Reception Committee has been formed and Mr. M. R. Jayakar is thought of as President.

HONOUR TO MR. KELKAR.

"Sandesh" the recently revived popular daily of Bombay heartily takes up the suggestion made by a correspondent in his letter that Mr. N. C. Kelkar should be publicly honoured for his invaluable services in the field of journalism, literature and manifold other activities, as he appears to have made up his mind to retire into private life. But as another Bombay journal points out such a more is extremely premature, since Mr. Kelkar has given up the editorship of tthe "Kesari" for one year only and there is no question of his withdrawl from his other versatile activities.

UNITY ABOVE ALL.

"Hunter", a non-Brahman journal of Kolhapur, rejoices that the appointment of the Statutory Commission was instrumental in uniting all parties, communities and interests against the British imperialist policy of maintaining its tightened grip round the neck of India. It exhorts all to take the best advantage of this tide in national affairs and consolidate forces to carry the fight for freedom with redoubled strength. An entirely uniform united stand, the paper emphasises, is the supreme need of the hour.

TRIBUTE TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

There is general expression of regret in all City and District papers about Hakim Ajmal Khan's death. Glowing tributes are paid to his sobriety, patriotism and unostentatiousness. Remarks made about his career in "Kesari" and "Nava Kal" are particularly noteworthy. Practically every journal emphasises the need of preserving the Tibbi College and National Muslim University as the most fitting monuments of his memory. With the loss of Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Delhi is regarded by the Maharashtra Press as an orphan and sympathy is expressed with Dr. Ansari, as his task of guiding not only Delhi but the whole of the country is rendered all the more difficult.

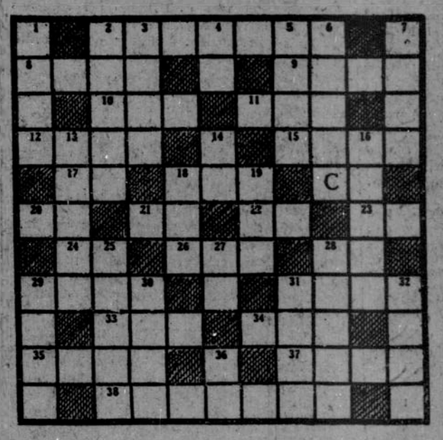
THE SPHINX

NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL COMPETITION.

RS. 2,000 GIVEN AWAY IN CASH PRIZES.

1st prize Rs. 1,000; 2nd Prize Rs. 250; 3rd Prize Rs. 150
Special Prize of Rs. 100 to sender of largest number of attempts.

SPECIAL. A sum of Rs. 500 has been reserved by the Management for Special Prizes to be awarded as compensation to those who fail to get any of the Prizes in this Special Competition. A secondary contest will, however, be held to these, without any fee being charged; but failed competitors will in this case, have to send in only as many entries as they would submit to the original competition Each entry has thus a double chance; and this affords ample scope for creating more chances for getting prizes by a larger number of attempts. A prize-winner in the Special Competition cannot participatein the secondary contest. It shall always be endeavour to give our constituents full satisfaction and help in all possible ways—consistent with the spirit with which the Sphinx has been launched.



Clues—Across.

2. Immerse.
8. A town in U.P.
9. A river-fish (curtailed).
10. Skill
11. Nothing.
12. Animals.
15. Watery Vapour.
17. Pronoun.
18. A cadenas.
20. If repeated—an extinct bird.
21. Thus.
22. For example.
23. Conjunction.
24. Add I. it means nothing.
26. A period
28. Consonants.
29. Eagre.
31. To look archly (reversed
33. To make grimaces.
34. An expert person.
35. A clown.
37. To deceive.
38. Extends.

CLUES—DOWN.

1. A sheaf of grain (her.)
2. Enraged.
3. A Planet.
4. Printer's measure.
5. A light (coll).
6. Aerial.
7. A customary tax.
13. Amidst.
14. That is (abb.).
16. The name of a common game bird after its cry.
18. To incline
19. Fated to die.
25. A mammal.
27. Indef. Article.
28. A riddle.
29. Livid (reversed).
30. A mus. instrument.
31. The fashion.
32. Pallid
36. Roman Catholic (abb.).

The above prizes will be awarded in order of merit for correct or nearest correct solutions received. In cases of equal merit, the prizes will be divided, combined or added to, at the discretion of the Management whose decision in all matters connected with this competition is final and binding.

The fee for each entry is Re. 1 and Rs. 5 for six entries at a time. The same may be remitted either by M. O. or in G. C. notes. Any number of entries may be sent in one cover with a fee to cover the full amount, and every qualifying entry is entitled to a share in the tie amount. In order to avoid unnecessary postage, entries may, if desired, be sent in an ordinary cover, with a stamped addressed p-card for reply in which we will duly acknowledge the receipt of the solutions and the fees, affixing our office stamp for assurance. The clues are strictly in accordance with Chamber's and Oxford Concise.

Entries and fees must reach "The Sphinx," before Friday the 20th January 1928. The key solution will be published in "The Hindu" and full details of the result will be sent to all competitors within 14 days after the closing date. For other particulars, please see leaflets which will be sent to all past competitors. New competitors will please write for leaflets to "The Sphinx." Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major L. E. Lang, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, until the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien, and thereafter to be Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.

Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram Dixit, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the 8th January 1928, privilege leave for two months and nine days followed by furlough on the average salary up to the 31st March 1928.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Narayan Hulyal, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Rao Bahadur B. R. Dikshit.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Rao Saheb G. R. Awati reverting.

Dr. B. Bhujanga Rao is appointed as Officer in Charge Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory, Karachi, with effect from the 12th May 1927.

Mr. Tarjorji Edalji Vachha, Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, is granted leave for eight months with effect from the 21st March 1928 and is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service on the expiry thereof, viz., on the 21st November 1928.

Mr. L. E. Greening, Executive Engineer, Southern Jamrao Canal Division, is granted leave on average pay for five months combined with leave on half average pay for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 27th February 1928.

On return from leave, Mr. Paul Braganza, Assistant Executive Engineer, will be posted to the Central Circle.

Mr. C. D. Aitken, Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, is granted leave on average pay for three days with effect from the 31st December 1927 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. Vishnarao Ramchandra Akerkar, Assistant Engineer to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, during the absence of Mr. Aitken who will resume charge as Executive Engineer of that Division on return from leave.

On relief by Mr. T. S. Mirchandani, Executive Engineer, Mr. M. T. Gibling will revert as Assistant Executive Engineer, in the Western Circle.

Captain Conyngham Cockburn Dickinson, Master, s.s. "Mirzapore," to serve as a member of the Marine Courts of Enquiry which will be held on the 10th January 1928 and on the following dates, vice Captain Hugh E. Smith, Master, s.s. "Alipore."

EVERY HOME A RACECOURSE

Hard upon the heels of the electric hare has come another invention, a thousand times more wonderful, which will make it possible for sportsmen to follow every movement of a race in their own homes. "Telemotion" is the name which has been given to this new wireless marvel.

The receiving part of the apparatus consists of a model race track, circular in shape, round which run twenty continuous slots. Each slot is provided with a numbered miniature horse. When "telemotion" broadcasting commences from the racecourse, "lookers-in" will simply turn a switch and the model horses will move along the artificial course, reproducing the positions and movements of the actual runners.

With the addition of ordinary wireless transmissions the complete race sheeting will be "attended" by people seated in their armchairs, hundreds of miles away. The state of the betting will be announced from time to time, and before the commencement of each race the announcer will read out a list of runners, telling his audience which of their models correspond with the real horses. As soon as the "off" is given on the racecourse, the miniature reproduction starts as well, and the finish on both actual and model track is simultaneous.

Unlike many novelties, a "telemotion" set will be comparatively inexpensive, costing but little more than a good wireless receiving installation. The price will be about £15, with the addition of a few pounds annually by way of royalty and licence. For this sum it will be possible for the owner to witness every horse-race in the country.

But though the inventors are both Londoners, "telemotion" may make its bow in America, and on the Continent, before it starts in Britain. There may be opposition to its introduction here.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of December 22 ex s.s. "Narkunda" due at 6 a.m.

Schools Committee meeting, 5-10 p.m. for electing Chairman.

Dr. H. Luders' lecture on "Aryan Civilization", University Library Building, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sail at 1 p.m., connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

1st day of fifth session of All-India Postmen and L.G.S. Conference, Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, 4 to 6 p.m.

Bombay Races: First race starts at 2 p.m.

First Fort Co-op. Conference, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 3 p.m., Mr. V. L. Mehta presiding.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SAVANTWADI STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Savantwadi State People's Conference will be held at the Damoder Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, on Saturday, the 7th inst. at 8 p.m.

POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Fifth session of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference will be held at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay on Saturday, Sunday and Monday (the 7th, 8th and 9th inst.) between 4 and 6 p.m.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

A public meeting of Hindus will be held under the presidentship of Dr. Shavarkar at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (the 7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri, Mr. Vijay Shanker Snatak Satyavrat, Pandit Navratan and others will deliver lecture on widow re-marriage, Shuddhi and untouchability.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver Lecture II of his course of lectures on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building today (Friday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, the Rockfeller Malaria film will be shown by Mr. C. K. K. Panikker in Hanuman Buildings, Procter Road, to-day (Friday) in Bhagirathibai Buildings, Chickalwadi, on 7th and 8th inst. (Saturday and Sunday) and in Pannalal Buildings, Lamington Road, on 9th and 10th inst. (Monday and Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Heiyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

London General Post Office cables that 65 bags from Manchester for various destinations in India missed connection with the mails due to be received here ex s.s. "Ranpura" to-day.

The missing mail bags will be received by the English mail due to arrive here next Friday (the 13th inst.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th idem.

BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

It has been decided to celebrate the social gathering of the past and present students of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, on 14th and 15th of January 1928, Mr. Nanalal D. Kavi will deliver a discourse on "Layers of the History of Sorath" on the 14th instant. At night there will be a representation by the College amateurs of the social drama "Sanikita Hradya." On the 15th there will be a group photo and college sports. All the past students of the College are cordially invited to participate in the celebration. An early intimation of those who desire to come is solicited. Contributions from the past students are welcome.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

HUGE AMOUNT INVOLVED

CASHIER OF COTTON MERCHANT'S FIRM MISSING.

A case of criminal breach of trust involving of a large sum of Rs. 63,636 has engaged the attention of the Bombay City Police. The complainant is Mr. Kuverji Keshavji, senior partner of Messrs. Arjun Khimji and Co. doing business as cotton merchants and brokers in Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road. It appears from the complaint that Khimji Raimal, the cashier, was given large sums of money between the 7-12-27 and 4-1-28 to deposit in the Bank of India. The cashier is reported to have misappropriated Rs. 10,000 each time he was given money to deposit. On Wednesday last one of the partners examining the pass book found an entry of Rs. 40,000 instead of Rs. 50,000. The cashier who was present when the investigation was going on went out on the pretext of taking tea but did not return. He was not seen even at his house at Mandvi. The police are making enquiries.

SENSATION IN DADAR POLICE COURT

PRISONER HURLS HAND-CUFFS AT MAGISTRATES

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A sensational incident took place at the Dadar Police Court on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, was hearing a case in which one Abdul Rahman, who is already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, was charged with breach of jail discipline. On the evidence before him, the Magistrate passed a sentence of 9 months rigorous imprisonment on the prisoner.

When the court interpreter translated the sentence to the prisoner, the latter was furious, and slipping his hands out of the hand-cuffs by vigorous efforts, hurled them at the Magistrate. Mr. Junglewalla was sitting at that time in his Magisterial chair with his usual composed manner, and least expected any such move on the part of the accused. He had no time to anticipate the aim and swerve aside. It was by sheer luck therefore, that he escaped unhurt.

Before the prisoner could do any further mischief the police intervened and overpowered him. It is understood that he will be charged shortly for the offence.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

A report from Palghat says that an attempt was made unsuccessfully on the life of the district munsiff by placing balls of unexploded cracker bombs alleged to be sur-charged with a potash silicates and glass pieces, under the cushion of the judicial seat.—Free Press.

Another report from Palghat says that a Shiva temple was burnt down to ashes. The temple is near Olavakot, belonging to the Raja of Palghat. The occurrence took place in the early hours of the 1st instant. The temple is on eof great sanctity and more than two centuries old. It is stated that the temple has been set fire to by means of petrol. It is believed that an individual purchased on the day previous to the occurrence, two gallons of petrol. The matter is under investigation. It took more than 24 hours for the embers to die down.—Free Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Miss Elizabeth Scott, daughter of a Bournemouth Doctor has been chosen from 72 original competitors as an architect of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. Her design is described as "bold and splendid conception". Taking fullest advantage of the beautiful site on the banks of the Avon, the Theatre will hold 1,000 persons. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—Later figures of the casualties in the explosion indicate that 7 persons were killed and 14 have been admitted into hospital, while the number of inmates of the house, which was blown to smithereens, are missing. It is believed that the explosion was caused by defective gas pipe. The explosion created local panic and hundreds rushed into the streets in their sleeping attire.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

New York.—Three infantry companies and machine-gun and howitzer detachments totalling altogether 500 men have been ordered for service in Nicaragua and they will be sailing not later than the 9th instant.

Four hundred marines are to sail on the 7th instant en route for Shanghai and Tientsin.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Analysing the situation created by the resolution of the Madras Congress on Council programme and the Andhra University Bills in the Madras Legislative Council, the "Hindu" writes:

We do not see how the Congress Party can possibly ask the Working Committee exemption because the latter has really no power at all to allow members to attend Councils to help the passage of bills. Members of Councils can enter Councils only to oppose measures detrimental to national interests. The circular therefore issued by the leader of the Madras Council Congress Party in so far as it seeks to obtain the views of members on the point as to whether the Party might apply to the Working Committee for exemption, appears to be based on a misapprehension of the precise meaning of the resolution of the Congress.—Free Press.

BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING 7TH DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for races of the Bombay Winter Meeting (seventh day) to be run on Saturday. The first race runs at 2 p.m.:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling.

Golden Sun 9-3, Haji Baba 9-3, Vijaya 9-3, Ayloon 8-8, Orange Prince 9-2, Black Knight 9-2. Harold 9-2, Sharwan 9-2, Nusserwan 9-2, Cheechan 8-13, Alder II 8-13, Nadim 8-13, Bharmaki 8-13, My Bow 9-13, Silver Nest 8-12 Parliament 8-8, Friday 8-8, Arabian Wolf 8-8, Mahboob 8-8, Lama 8-8.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling.

Prince Edward 9-3, Prince Rufus 8-4, Masud Beg 9-3, Malik 9-2, January 8-9, Simbar 9-2, Pawangad 8-13, Joyfuss 9-2, Connaught 8-13, Sahara 8-13, Sheriff 8-4, Moonlight 8-13, Britannia 8-12, Roly 8-9, Saood Beg 8-8, Asad Pasha 8-8, Tiger 8-4 Salim 8-4, Amal 8-4, Caror 8-4.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Lady Junior 9-1, Silver Charm 9-1, Scottish Flag 8-13, Vikramsinha 7-13, The Fliver 8-13, Thaxted 8-8, Co-respondent 8|6, Quito 8|2, Golden Charm 8-6, Dalcassian 8-5, Tusculum 8-5, Britomart 8-1, Ismet 8-, Quatre Bras 7|12, Roulette II 7-7, Royal Bride 7-5.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division III. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling.

Sheema 9|10, Saturday 8-8, Gooliab 9-6, Prince Charlie 9-3, Yeldrum 9-3, Nihaya 9-3, Thamar 9-2, Zummar 9-2, Raza Khan 9-2, Mongolia 9-1, Grey Wolf 8-13, Shogun 8-13, Naughty Boy 8-13, Maneck Malik 8-13, Hyder 8-8, Zainulmulk 8-8, Herbert 8-8, Sterling 8-8, Adai 8-8, Baroda 8-4.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for hores 4 and 5 years old only.

Defend 9-7, Bayonne 8-7, Santock 8-7, Bridault 8-0, Polychrome 8-0, Vijayakumar 7-0, Sinhagad 6-10, Crisdolla 6-7, Shiva Kunari 6|7.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sultan Beg 9-6, Mozan 9-5, Sabiq 8-12, Humorous 8-0, Azedin 8-9, Safety 8-7, Dhidha'a 8-4, Cheerio 8-1, Hawad 8-0, White Cross 8-0, Orange Blossom 7-13, Roman 7-9, Ahyid 7-13, Amanra 7-11, Sannayet 7-4.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Leinster Wonder 9-7, Bell Metal 9-6, Vesington Planet 8-12, Wild Argosy 8-11, Etonitn 8|10, Stone Marten 8-7, Restoration 8-6, Dick Turpin 7-12, Invinola 7|12.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 1 1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

My Realm 9-7, Tristan 9-7, The Sliding Stone 8-10, Glen Tree 8-6, Shivaniwas 8-8, King's Yellow 8,7, Dark Blue 8-7, Knight's Cross 7-6, Headstrong 7-0.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; hird Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in lasses I and II.

Hilaluzzaman 9-10, Mansoor Beg 9-7, Dlawar 9-0, Sanatogen 8-7, Tiger King -11, Hasbash 7-11, Savage 7-11, O'Brien |6, Arabian Star 7-0, Rehearsal 7|5, Anwar 7|4, Najian 7-2, Kadir Hajaz 6-12, Taimurlung 7-0, Crown 6-8.

"RED ROSE" LEAVES FOR MERGUI

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

The "Red Rose", the aeroplane in which Mrs. Keith Miller and Captain Lancaster are flying to Australia left Maungmagan for Mergui at 9 a.m. to-day.—A. P.

3 DEAD: 17 INJURED

Berlin.—Three corpses and seventeen injured have been extricated from wreckage.

FRESH LIGHT ON INDIAN CIVILIZATION

GERMAN SAVANT IN BOMBAY

MANUSCRIPTS FROM CENTRAL ASIA

The Bombay University is to be congratulated on inducing so eminent an Orientalist as Dr. H. Luders, the Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the Berlin University, to deliver a series of lectures in Bombay on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia". The 'Varsity Library Hall was naturally packed with an appreciative audience on Thursday evening to listen to his opening address.

After having been warmly welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the learned Professor set out, with an unnecessary apology for his imperfect (?) English, to describe how for the last many years, he had been engaged in Berlin in studying the ancient manuscripts from Central Asia. They had been accumulating for the last thirty years. The archiological explorations of the early varieties gradually led on to the discovery of various and valuable manuscripts, gathered fragment by fragment from different sources. They were often found in old places. Sometimes they were dug out of sand beds. Often they were discovered in some obscure corner of an ancient ruin. Many were most preciously guarded in Buddhist monasteries; and some had to be recovered from the reluctant hands of some old-world Kazee of Central Turkestan. A secret walled-up chamber in the most western portion of the Chinese Wall contained hundreds of documents of infinite value. They threw light on the daily life of the Chinese garrison stationed there to defend their civilization against the Western barbarisms. The material of the manuscript ranges from palm-leaf and leather to silk and paper. Some of the paper manuscripts show from internal evidence that they were written soon after the discovery of paper in China and hence were the earliest of their kind. The writing is in different languages and in various scripts —Chinese and Sanskrit, Hebrew and Pahlavi, Middle Persian and Pali, the Syrian script and the Gupta characters of the fifth century India, and scripts and languages long forgotten by man.

CONFFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATIONS.

Central Asia was the meeting-ground of several civilizations and the focal point of the trade-routes of the old world. And the first five centuries of the Christian era were a period of scattering of new ideas and cross-fertilization of new cults. There is hardly a religion that has not left some imprint in Central Asia. The Manichi religion, for example, contains ethical and physical elements that show both a Christian and Zoroastrian origin and is not uninfluenced by the Buddhist religion. The stories of the Bodhi satwas appear in different forms in different regions.

The Hindus, the Muslims, the Parsis and Christians in the audience were naturally interested in the new light that was being thrown on their ancient religions. Tashkand and Samarkhand and other names that are to-day bandied about in the diplomatic correspondence of Chamberlain and Litvinoff were invested with a new signficance in the luminous address of Dr. Luders.

ROOTS OF HINDU DRAMA.

During his next six lectures, he said, he would confine himself more to the light these manuscripts threw on the literature and civilizations of ancient India. Most of these manuscripts have not yet been published. The history of the Hindu drama, he said, could be pushed back three centuries. Who would not be interested in the discovery of some Hindu poets before Kalidasa, and lively descriptions of Swayamwaras of Indian Princes?

After the vote of thanks, the lecturer was still asking and answering questions with the more interested section of his audience and Mrs. Luders who was also present, had nothing of the traditional dowdiness of the professor's wife. Dressed with Parisian smartness, she was breezily chatting with the post-graduate girl-students of Bombay and seemed to be as much interested in modern as in ancient India.

BOMBAY TELUGUS MOURN HAKIMJIS DEATH

A public meeting of the Telugus of Bombay was held on Wednesday last in the Kamathipura Telugu Hall under the auspices of the Telugu Mahajan Association with Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji in the Chair to mourn the national loss occasioned by the sad and premature death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. The meeting was largely attended including some Muslims.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. M. M. Khandre and was supported by Messrs. V. K. Pupala, S. K. Pupala, D. K. Pupala, S. L. Slam, S. B. Awar, Dr. Bhusrath S. Bhossrath Kabir and D. G. Rautu:—"That this meeting of the Telugus of Bombay expresses its deep and profound sorrow at the untimely death of Hakim Ajmal Khan and records that his death within a few days after the passing of the Unity Resolution of the Indian National Congress, when his services were greatly needed as an outstanding apostle of Hindu Moslem Unity is an irreparable national calamity. May God rest his soul in peace."

The resolution was passed and it was decided to send the same to his family.

The President declared that the preparations would be shortly made to start a Fund by the Telugu Mahajan Association to help the National Muslim University "dearest child" of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

LEAGUE'S CALCUTTA SESSION.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING

The annual session of the All-India Muslim League held at Calcutta on the 30th 31st December and 1st January was a very largely attended and representative gathering. Among the members present, the following may be specially mentioned:—

BOMBAY.

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, Husainbhoy A. Lalljee, Shuaib Quraishi, Sharif Damjee.

BENGAL.

Messrs. K. B. Alimuzzaman, Mohammad Rafique, Mohammad Ashfaque, K. B. Moulvi Azizul Haque; Moulvi Abdul Karim, Moulvi Wajid Ali Khan Pannee, Haji Abdul Rafique, Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.L., Moulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmad Choudhari, B.L., Moulvi Mohammad Khairul Anam Khan, Moulvi Abul Mansoor Ahmad, B.A., Moulvi Ahmed Ali, Moulvi Rafiqurrahman, M.A., Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan, Messrs. Syed Badrudduja, M.A., Tainizuddin Ahmad, M.A., B.L., S. M. Moazzam Hossain, M.A., Choudhari Ghulam Jilani, Haji Abdul Rashid Khan, Syed Zulfiqar Ali, Syed Zakir Ali, Syed Majid Bux, B.A., Moulvi Wahed Hossain, B.L., Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulvi Mujiburrahman, Mr. Abdul Momin Choudhary, B.L., M.L.A., Moulvi Shamsuzzoha, Moulvi Abdul Wadood, Moulvi Abdussamad, B.L., Khan Saheb Ghulam Rabbani, Mr. Lutfiali, Bar-at-Law, Khan Saheb Moazamali, M.L.C., Mr. Abu Lohani, Mr. A. K. M. Shamsuddin, Syed Jalaluddin Hashmi, Moulvi Gheyasuddin Ahmad, Mohammad Moshsin Khan, Moulvi Mohsin Ali, B.A., L.L.B., Moulvi Atiqurrahman, Moulvi Abdurrazzaq Khan, Moulvi Nazir Ahmad Choudhari.

MADRAS.

Seth Yakub Hasan.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub of Moradabad, Mr. Mohammad Hossain, Bar-at-Law, Syed Zahur Ahmad, B.A., L.L.B., Sh. Mahmood Ali, Choudhari Niamatullah, Advocate, Messrs. Ehsaurrahman Sidiwai, Bar-at-Law, Hasan Abid Jafri, S. M. Fouf Jafri, Choudhari Khaliquzzaman, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Rafi Ahmad Qidwai, M.L.A.

DELHI.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Hakim Amjad Ali.

NATIVE STATES.

Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Abdurrahman Sindhi.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Mohammad Akbar Khan.

N.W.F. PROVINCES.

Maulana Irfani, Haji Jan Mohammad, Mr. Abdul Quadir.

PUNJAB.

Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Moulvi Malik Barkat Ali, Secretary, Punjab Provincial League, Moulvi Ismail Ghaznawi, Moulvi Daood Ghaznawi, Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

ASSAM.

The Hon. Moulvi Abdul Hamid.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Sir Ali Imam, the Hon. Shah Mohammad Zubair, Mr. Abdul Bari Mohammad Saqui, B.A., L.L.B., Syed Mohammad, Secretary, Behar Provincial League, Moulvi Rafiuddin Rizwi, Professor Abdul Bari, Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Maulana Shafi Daoodi, M.L.A., Moulvi Zahoor Hashmi, Messrs. Majal Hasan, Bar-at-Law, Zahoorul Haq.

Telegrams and letters expressing inability to attend and wishing success to the session were received from the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Nawab Ismail Khan, M. L.A., Raja Gazanfar Ali, M.L.A., Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Basheer Ahmed M.L.C. and Mr. Ahmed Khatri.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	19.31
To-day's Opening Rate	19.30
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.13
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.26
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.24
Difference	plus .12
Broach Expectation	Rs. 377

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 5. Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Higher	0 4 0
Silver Forward	26 8 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

HIGH COURT

MURDER IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT

A CASE WITH 70 WITNESSES.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and a Special Jury, six pardesis bhayyas (1) Shivanaran 'alias' babulal (2) Lakhmichand Lakhani (3) Sitaram Ramdin (4) Rameshwar Hajari (5) Baldeo Dey and (6) Nanoo Hajari, were put up on charges of murder and robbery, and criminal conspiracy.

The Advocate-General Mr. J. B. Ranga with Mr. J. G. Bhagat, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Nadkarni and Dr. Daruwala appeared for the defence.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that on 28th April last at about 2 p.m., Rupchand Sheshmal a Marwari who had his firm at Pathar Building, Mujid Bunder Road, was away to the Crawford Market where he received information that a robbery had taken place at his house. On going to his house, he found his safe open with the ornaments missing. In the kitchen he found the body of his servant Hansraj concealed beneath a mattress with a stab on his neck. A blood stained bhayya cap, a broken knife and an iron jami were also found in the room.

After some days, the police traced the accused Nos 2, 3, 5 and 6 to Cawnpore. The approver Ramnata who has now received pardon was arrested in Bombay. The third accused was the 'gamoshi' in charge of the building and is alleged to have been an accomplice in the crime.

The accused had melted the ornaments and sent away the metal to Cawnpore where 60 tolas were recovered from a drain. The silver ornaments which could not be melted were thrown away by the accused amidst the rocks on the sea shore near the lower gate of the Government House in Bombay.

After a thorough investigation by Inspector Baker of the Pydhonie Police Station, all the accused were arrested and put on trial.

The case will involve a prolonged hearing, having as many as 70 witnesses for the prosecution.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

The High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas holidays.

On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten was sitting on the bench with Mr. Justice Blackwell to take original appeals. Civil appeals were heard by Justices Patker and Baker, while a third Bench consisting of Justices Fawcett and Mirza took criminal appeals.

On the original side Mr. Justice Kemp took long causes and matrimonial suits. Justice Sir Louis Crump was engaged in hearing commercial cases, and Mr. Justice Davar took chamber matters and short causes.

The adjourned work of the Criminal Sessions was resumed by Mr. Justice Madgaonkar.

There is thus the full complement of 10 Judges divided between seven courts, of which three are appellate benches.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

TOMORROWS SESSION.

The first Fort Co-operative Conference will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Maharaja of Travancore arrived at Calcutta from Madras on Wednesday. The arrival was public. The Maharaja of Benares reaches there on Friday.

Lady Stephenson presided over the prize giving ceremony of the Child Welfare Committee, at Calcutta.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will leave Delhi on the 7th on a brief tour and will visit Jubbulpore, Fyzabad and Gorakhpore returning to Delhi on the 14th. He will unveil the Gurkha Brigade Memorial at Gorakhpore, on the 13th.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inaugurated the B.B. and C.I. Railway Suburban Electric Service on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Nhava Isiahd on Thursday.

GOVERNOR VISITS ARTS SCHOOL

H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid an informal visit to the J. J. School of Art on Wednesday, and inspected the classes at work. His Excellency was particularly interested in the designs in progress for the mural decorations at New Delhi and spent a considerable time among the students in the Class devoted to Mural Painting. In the Reay Art Workshops the various productions in the Applied Arts were shown to His Excellency who showed much appreciation of the drawings in the House Decoration Class and in the other Crafts. His Excellency also inspected the Modelling Class and the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers while they were at work.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as **Bank Officers** (C.A.I.B.); **Insurance Experts** (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); **Company Secretaries** (F. I. S. A.); **Business Organisers** and **Merchants** (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an **Accountancy Course** (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1928.

BRITISH CAMOUFLAGE.

The British Press is either ill-informed about recent developments in India or is sadly lacking in imagination. Else it is difficult to explain the observation of the "Times" that "there is no evidence that leaders who demand boycott have gained many fresh followers during the last month." It is perhaps British diplomacy to make language conceal thought or to convert a wish into a thought and then express it again and again. But why is the "Times" so anxious to placate "Hindu opinion" alone with regard to the boycott? The journal may be reminded that the All-India Muslim League, the Khilafat Conference and the Jamu-ul-Ulema have all unanimously resolved to boycott the Commission and that its next appeal may be to Hindus and Muslims alike. The "Times" still cherishes the hope that "responsible Indian leaders will finally realise that their failure to grasp the opportunity for co-operation with the representatives of the Imperial Parliament will neither enhance their political reputation outside India nor advance the cause which they have at heart." The time for bandying words is gone. Indians know best what is good for them and they will have it in their own way with or without British co-operation. As for their reputation outside India, even a school boy knows, let alone responsible leaders, how the world regards a Zaghlul Pasha or a De Valera. Some Britishers seem to have strange notions about the functions of the Simon Commission. Colonel Lane Fox found it necessary to remind his constituents taat "the Commission would not be a joy-ride as some imagined" and that it "was not going out in any sense for establishing their rights as the conquering race," as perhaps some others imagined. So, there was need for the second reminder and at least one member of the Commission has spoken out. But a bit of plain talk is ever better than any amount of camouflage. Whether the Commission comes on a joy-ride or a campaign of conquest, in a commercial guise over again or in some other guise, India has seen through the game and is prepared for it.

The "Daily Herald" is Imperialistic in its tone, towards India at any rate. It asks Indians to "be a little more realistic in their interpretation of their slogan about 'getting Swaraj by our own strength.'" But the fact is that Indians are sternly realistic. Till the other day Indians relied on some genuine support from British Labour as a whole, in spite of its gift of the Bengal Ordinance. But when the Parliamentary Labour Party explained away its own resolution on Indian self-determination, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald accepted the Commision and even went so far as to state that the Committee of the Central Legislature had no right to present, if necessary, a dissenting co-ordinate report to Parliament, Indians had no other course open than to rely on themselves alone. The "Daily Heraild" says further that Indians have misunderstood the attitude of Labour towards the Commission and asks them to accept Labour's declaration of its policy cabled on the 24th November. But in the first place, that policy was not clear enough and left too much to the mercy of the Commission. Secondly, at the time the policy was declared, Mr. MacDonald had not said his last word on the Commission. That he did in the Commons later when he said:

> "Some people had said that the Indian Commission could not make a report itself. Others had said that we ought to authorise it to make a report. His position, and he thought the position of his friends, was the quite sound constitutional position so far as the House of Commons was concerned, that "they could not give the Commission of the Indian Legislature any right to make a report." (italics ours).

Mr. MacDonald then added superflously, if provocatively:

> "It was not our Commission and we were not responsible for it. It was not responsible to us and, therefore, what objection was there to letting it be known that as far as the Indian Commission was concerned, it could make a report as it liked and it could refrain from making a report if it liked? The body from which it owed its origin could deal with that report with exactly the same freedom as we ourselves could deal with our own report."

We commend to the "Daily Herald" the joke in the last sentence which gives the Indian Legislature "freedom" to deal with its Committee's report just as "we ourselves could deal with our own report." The joke beats that of Lord Birkenhead giving the Committee the right to "confront" the Commission with recommendations, which, of course, will be "analysed, accepted or rejected" by the Commission. We reproduce these precious quotations from Mr. MacDonald to refresh the memories of the Labour champions of the Commission and to remind them that whatever misunderstanding there is now is on their side and not our.

The long and short of the matter is that the Parliamentary Labour Party, comparatively a new hand in diplomacy, has allowed itself to be taken in by the Tory Imperialists and capitalists. Chagrined at being seen through by its own men like Colonel Wedgwood and Dr. Rutherford—the latter demanding nothing less than a genuine Round Table Conference—the Parliamentary Party is making now desperate efforts to take in Indians thinking them to be too divided and helpless to reject the Commission or the Party's aid. There may be good Imperial reasons for the Party to ally itself with the Tory capitalists, however reluctantly. For that our sympathies go to the Party, and especially to British Labour as a whole whose interests the Party is supposed to safeguard. But Indians decline to be the Party's fellow-victims and would rather save it against itself. They have given their final verdict and will stand by it at all cost. If the British Labour Party is anxious about Indian interests, it may try to get the present proposals so revised as to leave no room for any misunderstanding or distrust on any body's part. And, if any fresh proposals are made, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has said, Indians will consider them with an open mind. Meanwhile, we trust Dr. Ansari has already begun to give effect to the Congress resolution in co-operation with other political bodies, as required by that resolution.

THE RUSSIAN BOGEY.

On the eve of the general election in England the Tory Party and its Press are busy searching for a good rallying cry, a cry which will catch as many votes as possible. Zinovieff letters cannot prove useful more than once and the Russian danger is being resuscitated as a rallying ground for all patriots of the Empire to gird up their loins—and compel India to pay more for military expenditure because her frontier defences must be put in a still more strengthened position to meet the possibility of an attack from the Soviet. But in raising this cry Britain is torn between two desires. She sees the great utility of increasing her military capacity at the expense of India but at the same time, in spite of all protests to the contrary in the Tory Press, she is anxious to seek at least a commercial rapproachement with Russia so that her economic interests will not suffer. The increase in imports of Russian oil in England has opened the eyes of the British capitalists and the Die-hards who gloated over the Arcos raid find that business interests in Britain look askance at the policy of continuing to treat the Soviet as a pariah.

Conversations between M. Litvinoff and Sir Austen Chamberlain are likely to be resumed but the British Foreign Office would love to make out that the reason for listening to M. Litvinoff was in accord with British Imperial interests. The Geneva correspondent of the "Leader" points out how in Great Britain there is widespread fear that the political situation in India lends itself to Bolshevic propaganda. The "Times" is busy retailing gossip from Moscow that the Third International is as keen as ever on pushing on its proselytising activities in the East. The present Government in England, although it has every means of exposing the absurdity of the theory that India will be susceptible to propaganda from Moscow, will be only too glad if the "widespread fear" of such propaganda increases in volume in England. It will help in its policy of appearing to extract concessions from M. Litvinoff, of asking him to give guarantees that such propaganda should cease. For this "quid pro quo", England will graciously consent to re-open diplomatic relations with Russia. Thus does India become a power in Imperial strategy with the convenient resuscitation of the Russian bogey. The people of India are enlitled to ask why they are not allowed opportunities to learn to defend themselves, when such a pother is made about the safeguarding of Indian frontiers.

ONE MORE STEP.

With the formal opening by the Governor of Bombay of the electric service on the suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, one more step has been taken in bringing the city of Bombay in closer relations with its suburbs. The whole of the electric energy required for the operation of the service will be supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies of Bombay—a fact which, as Sir Leslie Wilson pointed out, is a further illustration of the debt of gratitude which we owe to the Tata family. The G. I. P. Railway had the credit of running electric trains first in India nearly three years ago on its suburban section. But the B. B. and C. I. Railway has not lagged far behind, and in view of the larger number of suburban passengers it carries it may succeed better and faster in placing the electric section on a self-supporting or even a profitable basis. The cost of running electric trains on the G. I. P. line is said to have been Rs. 3.12 per train per mile in 1925-26 and Rs. 1.98 in 1926-27, while the corresponding earnings per train per mile were Rs. 1.18 and 1.23 in the two years. With the necessarily growing number of passengers in the electric trains it should be possible for both the Railways to make the electric service at least self-supporting. The B. B. and C. I. electric scheme has cost over two crores and it is stated that when all the new stock will have been put in commission, the service will be considerably accelerated, a fast train from Church Gate taking only fourteen minutes to reach Bandra. The greatest advantage that would accrue from the electric trains is the relief to the intolerable congestion in the city and the consequent development of the suburbs. And if all the ordinary trains on the suburban section could be replaced by election trains, there would be an appreciable diminution in the smoke nuisance of the city, for which the citizens would be very grateful. It must not be forgotten, however, that as fast the surplus population of the city is induced to move on to the suburbs by the advantage of better communication between the city and the suburbs, attempts must be made to provide this population with some of the amenities of a city life to which it is accustomed. Else the inducement to stay in the suburbs may not be effective enough. It is, therefore, up to the Government and the Local Bodies in the suburbs to develop them in every possible way by adding to their sanitary, lighting, educational and other facilities.

ART IN INDIA

DICTATORSHIP, NOT GUIDANCE

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

VII*

Lord Lloyd noticed clearly the "shackles of Departmental control." He expected, however, an "understanding mind in the authorities" that would, he believed, in due time, grasp the realities. The Department of Public Instruction has, hitherto, made no sign of its intention to cultivate acquaintance with the realities. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson is also not unaware of the shackles noticed by Lord Lloyd. And, I know, it has been his definite intention and strenuous endeavour to secure for the artistic talents and possibilities in the Presidency the opportunities and scope for their full and free expansion and advancement. These can be secured only by constant and firm control of the machinery of educational administration. The machinery has been, as at present, manipulated to thwart the highest aspirations and the noblest individual endeavours for the planned and continued advancement of Indian art. And, the Department of Public Instruction will continue its deadly work until it is, as an administrative machinery, assigned its proper place and functions and until its random and, therefore, ruinous actions are controlled by a far-sighted and definite policy of systematic advancement of the artistic talents and possibilities peculiar to the Presidency.

BANKRUPT SPECULATIONS.

It is the lack of that definite and far-sighted policy and the lack of sound educational principles that have rendered nugatory the efforts, truly heroic, for reconstruction of Griffiths, of Torry, of Kipling. It is the same lack and bankruptcy of educational insight that has left the immensely helpful survey of the art-crafts by Birdwood as dead speculations. It is the same defect and incompetence that produced for us the immensely wasteful though grandiose schemes of Burns. It is the same obtuse outlook that smashed the potteries. It is the same irresponsive and incapable mentality that has given us an "Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork" who obliged us with the abolition of Freehand, who, after a period of over a decade of "expert" services, proclaims, with childish innocence, the fact that there is "astonishingly little Indian feeling" in the drawings in schools under his able guidance. It is the same mentality that compelled Mr. Woods Hill, an architect of pronounced abilities, to leave these shores and the School of Art in despair. Individual efforts, however noble and necessary, will be wrecked by the Department of Public Instruction permitted, hitherto, to maintain its uncontrolled tyranny and dictatorship.

FORLORN HOPES.

It has been a forlorn hope, the "understanding mind in the authorities." Even Lord Lloyd was, by acquaintance with actual conditions, led to look forward to the control of art education by national requirements and aspirations. And, the reconstructive efforts in art courageously stimulated by Captain Gladstone-Solomon, Mr. Ferns and Mr. Batley, inside the School of Art, and by Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Jayakar and other workers of eminence and influence, outside the School, will be, in many ways, ineffective if the Department remains free to exercise its strangle-hold on the artistic potentialities of the Presidency.

EDUCATIONAL SHIBBOLETHS.

Bombay has been recognised as largely responsible for the nation-wide movement for reconstruction in art. The Government of Bombay have given sanction to the movement. The Department of Public Instruction appears, however, unconscious of its existence and significance. And, it is only a definite policy and plan in conformity with the artistic conditions and requirements of the Presidency that would save the Department. Educational shibboleths, imported wholesale, from abroad will not help the Department. The policy and the plans for the systematic advancement of art in the Presidency must be based on a dispassionate survey of the artistic conditions, actually existing, in the Presidency. These actual artistic conditions and aspirations must be the ultimate test for every reconstructive effort, for every proposal for reform in art education.

PRACTICAL BASIS.

The Government of Bombay have before them, for example, the report of a preliminary survey of the art-crafts in the Presidency. That report ought to be carefully and impartially scrutinised. It ought to be the tangible or rather the practical basis for fruitful art instruction in the schools in the Presidency. It ought to be regarded as definite guidance for the evolution of the right methods of instruction in drawing, colour and composition. It ought to be indicative also of the educational equipment, at present deficient, necessary for the schools. How many of the schools in the Presidency have been rightly or sufficiently equipped for art instruction? The survey should indicate also the necessary difference in curricula and schedules required by the regional difference in artistic conditions and requirements of the schools. And, finally, the survey should suggest how the efforts in the various schools in the Presidency could be co-ordinated at the Reay Art Workshops where facilities for the highest standards of instruction in the art-crafts of the Presidency ought to be secured.

MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

A CONTRAST AND ITS CAUSES

(BY MAGANBHAI P. AMIN).

II*

In addition to the above, we have another system peculiar to Bombay mills of giving our dyeing contracts to outsiders in their own dye-works in their own mill premises, though they have their own dyers, staff, labour, steam, machines, etc. I do not understand why a mill cannot do this work with its own facilities and an outside contractor can do. This system is not to the interest of the mill and leads to irregularities. Dyed goods are run in practically in and out of season and piled up in godowns with the result that the share-holder at the end suffers.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

As regards the buying of the mill stores our mill agents should undoubtedly buy at competitive prices but instead of that some of them create unhealthy competition with the result that they get inferior stuffs for the prices they pay which proves not only costly but tells on the quality of the cloth. By doing this, they always take pride in saying that they have bought the best at the cheapest rate but they never care to inquire at the mills what they have received, whereas in reality what they have received at the mills is inferior stuff and short weights. This system is most defective and requires overhauling because it encourages not only wrong inducements to the mill stores merchants but also to the store purchasers and storekeepers at the mills. Recently when the abolition of customs duty on certain stores and chemicals was announced, the mill agents on the whole, took it as a boon but they did not know that some of the Indian industries that had started in India during war time and were in their infancy were crushed. In reality, to certain foreign manufactured stores, this was a bounty. This was a blessing in disguise to certain foreign mill stores; whereas to certain Indian industries it was a crushing blow. Not a few of our Indian agents give a little or no encouragement to Indian manufactured articles and they look at them with contempt but they do not know that their capital is subscribed with Indian money and not foreign. I would have written much more over this, but I think this little is quite sufficient to open their eyes.

In Bombay mills, very often a spinner or a weaver is made a manager: if he happens to be a spinner, the weaving department has to put up with lots or things which are not in the interest of the company; in the same way with the weavers and, therefore, a manager should be an independent man who understands his job, whereas in Ahmedabad a mill agent himself looks to this.

Ahmedabad mill agents are very keen about humidity, whereas in some of the Bombay mills little attention is paid to this matter which rather deserves close attention, for it affects both the production and the quality.

OVER-CAPITALISATION.

If we analyse the mill situation in Bom

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on 5th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Mrs. Naidu's Miss*

We hope Mrs. Naidu will see her way to accept the invitation from America to visit that country and undo the mischief which has been and is being persistently created there by the propagation of Miss Mayo's lies. As Mahatma Gandhi truly observes in commenting upon this call from America to Mrs. Naidu, our talented poetess and the foremost of India's women in the fight for freedom is sure "by the magic of her eloquence to captivate American imagination." She did so in South Africa and thus paved the way for the Round Table Conference. Indians in America have repeatedly demanded of the Indian National Congress that a distinguished Indian should visit America and assist them in their stupendous task of attempting to convince the inhabitants of the land of dollars to whom yellow journalism makes such a strong appeal, that there is another India than the India of Miss Mayo's diseased imagination.

Establishing Their Right.

Members of the Simon Show are evidently fond of animadverting upon the prospect before them when they bid good bye to their constituents before setting upon their great adventure, the first portion of which is to be spent in clandestine research into Indian mentality and confabulations with officialdom in this country. Sir John Simon told his constituents that he was going out on a labourious, arduous task. His colleague, Colonel Lane-Fox, tells his constituents just the same thing. At these touching scenes of farewell between electors and their valued representatives in the Mother of Parliaments there are intended to produce the requisite atmosphere in which the needs of the Empire can be visualised vividly by every true son of Britain. But Colonel Lane-Fox overdid it, when he gratuitously added that the Commission was not going out "to India to establish their rights as a conquering race." Those rights have already been flagrantly advertised in the exclusion of Indians from the Commission itself. The gallant Colonel need not have added insult to injury.

Spoofed.

The Treaty which America forced on Nicaragua some months ago with the connivance of her protege, General Dias, the President 'de facto' of the Republic whom American Capitalism loves but the people of Nicaragua do not, was supposed to assure that hapless land four hundred years of protected peace. But now signs are not wanting to give democratic opinion in America a real inkling of what the bestowal of protected peace means not only to the Nicaraguans but to the democratic ideals which America is supposed to consider necessary for the proper development of her South American neighbours. All these years successive American Governments in their Treaties with the Central American Republics have never denied them the right to manage their own affairs and the present intervention of America on behalf General Dias whose bartering away of Nicaragua's economic future to American concession-hunters is naturally resented by the people of that country, is in direct contravention of the American policy of non-interference. General Sandino and his followers are fighting a war of national indepedence, and democratic opinion in America is thoroughly justified in its complaint that the American public has been hitherto "spoofed" by false reports in regard to the situation.

Precise Information.

It is, indeed, a tragi-comedy that while America is busy fighting her little war with Nicaragua whom she can crush easily with her mighty resources in armaments, the Coolidge Government should have issued a formal invitation to France to join America in proposing to all the principal world powers a comprehensive treaty accepting the principle of outlawing war. M. Briand accepts the invitation but desires precise information on a number of points, particularly in regard to the procedure to be adopted when a third power, not likely to listen to arbitration, is involved in the dispute. Mr. Kellogg is extremely gratified with M. Briand's reply but is careful to point out that if the treaty is to be extended to nations besides France and America "the question will require careful study so as to insure the rights and duties of nations interested in the League Covenant." M. Briand's rejoinder to this observation which makes the first suggestion of the American Government meaniggless will be awaited with considerable interest in every European foreign office. But France will, we presume, be glad to have from America precise information as to how the rights and duties of Nicaragua are being respected by America herself while she preaches outlawry of war.

SWARAJ IN EASY GRASP

UNITY RESOLUTION WELCOMED

IMPRESSIONS OF MADRAS CONGRESS

MAHATMAJI ON ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

Mahatma Gandhi has devoted over two pages in the latest issue of "Young India" to record his impressions of the Madras Congress. In the course of his article under the caption "The National Congress" Mahatmaji writes:—

The special feature of Dr. Ansari's speech was its intense hunger for unity. He knew that he was expected to bring it about. And if any single person could do it, it was certainly Dr. Ansari. He accepted the highest honour in the gift of the nation because he had confidence in the nation, the cause and himself. He certainly left no stone unturned to achieve his ambition. Stars favoured him. Sjt. Shrinivas Aiyangar helped him by his very recklessness. No other president would perhaps have dared as he did after the partial failure at Simla. But Sjt. Aiyengar was not the man to shrink. He took Dr. Ansari, the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others with him and with his accustomed impetuosity carried his resolution. He was not committed to any formula. Pandit Malaviyaji had come with the full intention of accommodating himself to the general wish so far as it was possible for him. He knew and everybody realised that it was within his power to block the way. He did not. True, he had many amendments which he considered were necessary, but he was not going to resist the resolution if his amendments could not be carried. His loyalty to the Congress is beyond compare. His patriotism is of the highest order. But my Musalman friends have hitherto always belittled my faith in his 'bona fides' and nationalism as against communalism. So long as Hindu and Mussalman leaders distrust one another's motives, speeches and actions there can be no real unity in spite of perfect resolutions.

"Let us hope that the trust generated at the meeting will continue and prove highly infectious. The greatest contribution of the Congress then to me was this apparent charge of heart. As the resolution has finally emerged from the Subjects Committee and passed all that canbe said for it is that it is innocuous and that it is best that cou'd be had at this stage of national evolution. But I for one cannot enthuse over it. I can only tolerate it as passable. Nevertheless, it has great possibilities.

SWARAJ WITHIN EASY GRASP.

If the appeal of the Congress penetrates the hearts of the Hindus and Muslims, and if each party spares the feelings of the other in terms of the claims advanced by each, peace is in sight and Swaraj within easy grasp. A definite realisation of folly of fratricide and corresponding action will be the best and most dignified answer to Lord Birkenhead's insciant flaunting of British might in the nation's face. If this much-to-be-desired consummation is to be reached, Dr. Ansari will have to send out peace parties with definite instructions to preach messages and secure for it the approval of the masses. Have we sufficient energy for mission? Have we honest, industrious and willing missionaries? Let us hope."

Continuing, Gandhiji says: "Though I was not able to attend any of the Committee meeting, I could not fail to perceive that irresponsible talk and work were the order of the day. Indiscipline was not a rare feature. Resolutions involving great consequences were sprung upon the Subjects Committee and readily accepted by that august body, without much thought or discussion.

CONGRESS STULTIFIES ITSELF.

The Independence resolution that was rejected last year was passed almost without opposition. I know that its wording was harmless, but in my opinion it was hastily conceived and thoughtlessly passed. Boycott-of-British goods resolution was passed with equally light heart. The Congress stultifies itself by repeating year after year, resolutions of this character when it knows that it is not capable of carrying them into effect. By passing such resolutions we make an exhibition of our impotence become a laughing stock of critics and invite contempt of the adversary. The Congress has a perfect right to boycott British goods, if it so wishes; but as the most representative assembly in India, it has no right to expose itself to ridicule by using threats which it cannot carry into effect. But the Congress cannot become the irresistible force it was and is intended to be. Its resolutions are ill-conceived, and are to remain merely paper resolutions having no response from the people or having no correspondence to the popular wants and aspirations, and if members are not to observe the rules of discipline, decorum and common honesty. If they only knew it, they would regard themselves as the servants of the Nation Members of the All-India Congress Congress Committee have rights and opportunities of service equal to those of members of any Parliament in the world But at the present moment, we have almost sunk to the level of school-boys' debating society.

The Working Committee is the national cabinet. It has to enforce the reolutions of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee. It must therefore be the body responsible for bringing before the A. I. C. C. resolutions required for the attainment of the Congress goal. Any non-official resolution sprung upon the A. I. C. C. must be carefully scrutinised and should have but a remote chance of passing, if opposed by the Working Committee. Every resolution official or unofficial must have behind it a working plan. When therefore an unofficial resolution is brought forward, the sponsor must be prepared to disclose his plan of action if his proposal is to be accepted. A resolution proposing the establishment in every village of a free night school for its adult population has everything to commend itself to a body like the Congress. But if the proposer has no definite feasible plan of action behind it, the A. I. C. C. would be justified and bound to reject it summarily. If then the Congress is to retain its prestige and usefulness, the members of the A. I. C. C. will have to revise their attitude and realise their great responsibility.

A DENIAL OF CONGRESS SPIRIT.

Regarding the All-India Exhibition, Gandhiji says that the Reception Committee committed a grave blunder by permitting and countenancing the so-called All-India Exhibition under its aegis, and points out that it contained much of foreign and British goods and little of Swadeshi, and "This is in the name of and under the patronage of the Congress which promulgates the gospel of Swadeshi and which has on its programme the boycott of British goods." It was a denial of the Congress spirit and was in marked contrast to Khadi and Swadeshi exhibitions of the past six years. I do not think any Congressman deliberately countenanced this white elephant. Want of thought, want of care, and want of responsibility are answerable for that I cannot help calling this a scandal of our creation. Let the future Reception Committee beware."

POETESS' FOREIGN MISSION

Mrs. Naidu Invited to America.

TO UNDO MAYO MISCHIEF

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received a call from America for the purpose of undoing the mischief created by Miss Mayo's "Untruthful and libellous production."

Writing about this in "Young India," to-day, Mahatma Gandhi says: If Sarojini Devi would respond to the invitation, the visit is likely to undo some at least of the mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's Novel. She is as sure by the magic of her eloquence to captivate American imagination as she captivated South African, and paved the way for the Round Table Conference. Let us hope that the way would be clear for her to accept the invitation and that Dr. Ansari would be able to spare her for foreign mission that seems to call this gifted daughter of India.—Free Press.

BHARATA MATA'S LUCK

India's Reply to Britain

MEANING OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

STICK TO BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

In the course of a statement to the press, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, says:

Both the All-India Muslim League which met at Calcutta and the Indian Liberal Federation which met in Bombay, deserve the gratitude of the country for the firm and patriotic stand they have taken up at this critical hour. There is far more unity in the country to-day than there was at the time when Non-co-operation was on foot. The political boycott we are adopting to-day is bound to succeed because it steers clear of the complicated and chequered histories of co-operation and non-co-operation. Fortunately this political boycott has a wonderful background, viz., national independence and Hindu Muslim solidarity.

MEANING OF INDEPENDENCE.

He continues:

Complete national independence is not Dominion Status. It means total severance of the British connection. Our goal cannot be the securing of agreement of the other party which the goal of Dominion Status involves. British people as well as other people in the West and the East can understand our claiming independence. They cannot understand our desire to retain British connection and yet to try non-co-operation, resistance, and boycott. When we talk of Dominion Status, British people naturally think either that we are not sincere and courageous or that we do not mean business and not likely to make the sacrifices needed. That is the reason why again and again they put us the questions, "Dou you want us to quit India," and "Do not you want British army and British navy?" And when out of politeness, some of our friends hesitate to give a straight answer, British statesmen, major and minor,—and all the enamelled gods of Simla and New Delhi think they can easily manage us.

But at last the luck of Bharata Mata has triumphed and we have without any faltering or mental reservations and in utmost seriousness, adopted as our goal complete independence. There will be no going back upon this and as Mr. M. A. Jinnah rightly put it, it is for British people and the British Governmen to sue for peace.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Srihivasa Iyengar appeals to all parties in the country to concentrate their attention on the boycott of the Simon Commission in all ways which have been so clearly specified by the Madras session of the Indian National Congress.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR IN NOVHA ISLAND

PLEASANT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

"Novha Island" put up a gala appearance on Thursday on the occasion of the prize-distribution ceremony of the Seamen's Orphanage and the Marine School. The two institutions are the product of the late Haji Ismail's charity and under the generous patronage of his son, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the present Master of the Island, the institutions have shown a considerable advancement. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay distributed the prizes to the students. The annual report of the institutions enumerated the object of these institutions. A great need of the institution, the report said, is to have a pier to facilitate embarkation and disembarkation.

In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim paid a tribute to the Governor and hoped that his Excellency's term of office be extended. The pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of national anthem.

(A fuller report of the function will appear in to-morrow's "Chronicle.")

HOUSE WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—A terrific explosion in North Berlin wrecked a house, inmates of which were in bed. Half of the building collapsed and a fire broke out which was still raging at midnight. Ten persons badly injured have been hitherto rescued. It is feared that many have died.—Reuter's Special.

SHAFIAN TACTICS CONDEMNED.

Jamiat-i-Islamia Urges Boycott.

SUPPORT TO CALCUTTA SESSION

MUSLIM LEAGUE SPLIT DEPLORED.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-i-Islamia was held on Monday in the Jamiat's Office. In the absence of the President due to illness the vice-President Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiqi presided. Several resolutions were passed most important of which were the following.

BOYCOTT THE SIMON SHOW.

Moulvi Ghani Mohamed proposed the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-i-Islamia strongly supports the unconditional boycott of the Simon Commission and appeals to the Mussalmans of India not to co-operate with the Commission in any form. This meeting further endorses the unanimous decision of the Khilafat Committee, the Muslim League, the Jamiat Ulema and other Islamic bodies."

Moulvi Ghani Mohamed said that it was the birth-right of every people to decide what form of Government they would like to introduce in their country. This fundamental right has been denied to Indians by the appointment of the Simon Commission Therefore, it was their duty to decide in favour of an unconditional boycott of the Commission.

The resolution was seconded by Hafiz Jamsheid Ali and was passed unanimously.

SPLIT IN THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Qari Mohamed Bashir proposed the second resolution deploring the split in the Muslim League, and condemning the action of Sir Mohamed Shafi and his party The speaker said that the split was all the more deplorable because the present situation in the country demanded that the League should work in co-operation with other political bodies. But instead of that the Shafians have caused a split in the League itself. The same resolution declared that the Calcutta session of the Muslim League was the one that truly represented the views of the Indian Muslims and not the one that held its session at Lahore.

SO-CALLED MUSLIM FEDERATION.

Maulvi Hamid Ahmed proposed "this meeting does not in the least approve of the activities of the so-called All-India Muslim Federation and warns the Government as well as the people that the Federation does not represent any party or section of the Muslims of Bombay. The Federation has no influence over any section of the community nor has it any constitution. At the most it can be said to be a thing got up by a few individuals and as such represents their views only.

The proposer said that none of the men who have formed the so-called Federation has any record of public services at his back. On the contrary many of them always differed from the decisions of the majority and have done much harm to the country's and community's cause.

A heated discussion followed and some of those present suggested that they should postpone the decision for a while and see what work the Federation does. But at last the resolution was carried.

MEMORIAL TO HAKIMJI.

Maulvi Abdul Sattar proposed that this Jamiat should appeal to Indians to help the Jamia Milia Islamia which was the dearest institution of their departed leader, Hakim Ajmal Khan. This would be a best memorial to Hakimji and would fulfil the object with which Hakim Sahib and other Muslim leaders founded it.

EMPLOYERS' "AGGRESSIVE" ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT

LABOUR MEETINGS IN PAREL

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

The strike situation in the industrial area remained unchanged on Thursday. The strike has so far been confined to the mills belonging to the groups of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons. Although the effect of the notice for extra work would come into force next month, the men have "downed tools" from this month. Some of the operatives who realise the state of things desire to resume work, but they are prevented from doing so by others and to avoid trouble the mill management discreetly close the mills.

On Thursday morning the Rachel, Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon mills were opened, and some opearatives went in with a view to resume work, but the men who were ready to work in Rachel and E. D. Sassoon mills were found so insufficient in number that the management had to close down the mill.

The Alexandra mill having a sufficient number of operatives worked the whole day. The Finlay, Apollo and Swan mills also worked as usual on Thursday though they were partly affected in the last three days.

There was no demonstration by stone-throwing, as both the Spring and Jacob Sassoon mills were closed and the operatives did not collect in the morning.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

The only fresh development of the day was the coming out of the spinners of the David mill and the Meyer mill, both belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group. As Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are trying to enforce the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board in their mills the spinners of these two mills also resented the introduction of the new system and came out of the mills on Thursday morning demanding continuance of the old rates. The weaving departments of both these mills, however, continued working. The David mill employed 1,200 spinners and Meyer Sassoon 240.

STRIKERS DETERMIND TO HOLD OUT

More than a thousand strikers of the Spring Mills, David Sassoon Mills and other mills in the Parel area declared their determination not to yield to the terms offered by their employers but to continue the strike and fight the issue to the bitter end at their meeting held in the Damoder Thackersey Hall on Thursday evening to consider the situation. There was no demonstration of any kind and the meeting was conducted peacefully. At the outset several Labour leaders explained to the workers the terms and conditions under which their employers wanted them to work. Many representative workers were then given opportunities to speak out their minds and each in their turn denounced the new system sought to be introduced by the Mill Agents as an attempt to "fleece" the workers and get as much work out of them without sufficient remuneration. If they accepted the terms so many workers would be thrown out of employment which, it was stated, would create unrest and miseries among the labouring classes. If the Agents were determined to force their decision on them it was for the workers with equal determination to hold out till the end. Are you prepared to accept such humiliating terms or will you give a strong fight? asked a speaker. The whole hall then re-

(Continued on page 11.)

HER LYING PROPAGANDA

Indictment of Miss Mayo's Book.

POET'S EXHORTATION TO WOMEN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

"The book is written with the only purpose of vilifying us before the world: it is only to deprive Indians of the universal sympathy still felt for their culture by the world." In these terms Dr. Rabindranath Tagore referred to the book "Mother India," addressing a meeting this evening of ladies at the University Institute, held under the auspices of the Saroj Nalini Women's Association. He stated that the production of that book meant the greatest mischief that one could do to a nation in trying to rob its fair name by stooping to lying propaganda. He also urged on the women of Bengal to take up the challenge of Miss Catherine Mayo and extend their sphere of activities. Unless women took part in the progressive movements of the country, the activities of the Indian National Congress or any other political body would not take the country far.—Free Press.

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TRAFFIC FACILITIES ON BOMBAY SUBURBAN SECTION

GOVERNOR OPENS ELECTRIC SERVICE ON B. B. AND C. I. RY.

A "REVOLUTION" IN BOMBAY'S COMMUNICATIONS

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of the citizens of Bombay, His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, opened, on Thursday morning, the electric train service on the Bombay Suburban Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The special enclosure beneath the new Mahaluxmi overbridge was chosen as the venue for the important function and it was very artistically decorated on the occasion.

The Governor was received at the Mahaluxmi Station by the Agent and the Chief Commissioner of Railways. His Excellency and the staff accompanied by the Agent and the Commissioner proceeded to the dais specially put up for the occasion beneath the bridge. The heads of departments and officials connected with the Electrification Scheme were then presented to His Excellency, the Governor.

SERVICE OPENS.

After he had concluded is speech, the Governor opened the new service by operating an electric switch which automatically raised the pantograph equipment on the specila electric train kept ready on the lines.

PLEASANT JOURNEY.

His Excellency and staff accompanied by the Agent, the Chief Commissioner and invited guests travelled to Andheri and back by a special electric train from Mahaluxmi Station. This short journey in an electric train proved to be an enjoyable one. His Excellency got down at Grant Road as was pre-arranged.

SPEECH OF AG. AGENT

IMPROVING BOMBAY'S COMMUNICATIONS

The acting Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Mr. M. W. Brayshay in requesting His Excellency the Governor to declare the Service open said:—

Your Excellency,—In the unavoidable absence in England of Sir Ernest Jackson, it has fallen to me to ask Your Excellency to open this Electric Service. It has been a great disappointment to Sir Ernest that he could not be here to-day, but it is a matter of great satisfaction to him that you, Sir, have agreed to perform the opening Ceremony.

The scheme which Your Excellency has kindly consented to inaugurate to-day is the Electrification of the Bombay Suburban Service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It comprises the replacement of the steam locomotives and existing coaching stock with upto date electrically driven stock and the provision of transmission lines, sub-stations and overhead gear for the supply of electric energy to that stock. It covers the two local tracks of the line from Church Gate to Borivli, a distance of 22 miles, and also the two through tracks from Grant Road to Bandra and, temporarily, the section from Colaba to Church Gate. The total cost of the scheme is rather more than two crores of rupees.

IMPROVING BOMBAY'S COMMUNICATIONS.

The opening of this electric service is important as marking a further step in the development of the several great schemes for improving the communications of Bombay. It is also of great interest in that it introduces a revolution in a service which for sixty years has served Bombay well and efficiently.

The City of Bomby, by reason of its geographical conditions, must have its residential suburbs to the north—in Salsette or beyond—and its suburban Railway services are of great importance to it.

The suburban service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which serves the western portion of Salsette, had its beginning some sixty years ago with one train a day in each direction. Since then it has increased at a remarkable rate. In 1888 it carried 10 million passengers; in 1914 the number had increased to 24 millions; in 1918 to nearly 30 millions, and last year the figure was 38 millions. During the boom years after the war, when congestion in Bombay was particularly serious and house rents excessive, there was a considerable addition to the traffic and the number of passengers carried reached the record figure of 45 millions in 1922.

Before the War it was realised that it would not be long before a steam service would not be adequate to deal with the growing traffic and electrification of the service was under consideration, when the War intervened. Conditions following the War rendered it a matter of urgency that something should be done, and the scheme for electrification was taken up again and ultimately sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1923.

LIMITING FACTORS.

The rate at which the work of electrification could be carried out was subject to several limiting factors. In the first place, it was only recently that the Tata-Hydro-Electric Companies were in a position to supply the electric energy required. Secondly, the quadrupling of the section, which had been started during the War and was much delayed thereby, involved a realignment of most of the tracks and, until this was completed, work at site could not be carried through. Unfortunateiy, when all arrangements had been made and the contracts let and it was hoped that the service would be ready for opening early in 1927, the coal strike in England of 1926 seriously delayed the execution of the contracts, with the result that it has not been possible to open until now.

The advantages of electric traction, as applied to a suburban train service, are well-known. Electric traction permits of a quick and frequent service, mainly because it gives a high acceleration and a quick turn-round of stock which could only be approached in a steam service by the provision of additional facilities at a prohibitive cost. It offers a further advantage in the elimination of smoke, a feature which in our case those who use Queen's Road will, I am sure, readily appreciate.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

The conversion from steam to electric operation has afforded the opportunity to introduce other improvements. The equipment is so designed that trains of either eight or four coaches can be run with advantage in operating costs during slack periods. Further, the coaches are 12 feet wide as compared with the existing standard of 10 feet and thereby the capacity of the service at peak periods is materially increased.

We estimate that when all the new stock is in commission and properly run in, the time between stations will be reduced by about 25 per cent. For example, slow and fast trains between Church Gate and Bandra will take 28 minutes and 14 minutes, respectively, as compared with 38 minuutes and 18 minutes at present. Between Church Gate and Andheri the timings will be 40 minutes and 19 minutes for slow and fast trains as compared with 38 minutes and 18 minutes at present.

I must, however, ask the indulgence of the public during the time that it will take to get the service into full working order. We have as yet only 24 coaches on the line. 44 more have been received and are being got ready in the workshops. The balance of 92 coaches, making 20 eight coach rakes in all, are due to arrive in India the next three months, and it will not be until May or June that we may expect to have all the stock on the line. In the first two months or so electric trains will be introduced into service as ready and will run to present steam timings. At the end of that time we hope to introduce a new time-table giving improved timings to a considerable number of the trains.

TATA CO., SUPPLIERS OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

The pamphlet which has been distributed this morning contains a description of the equipment that is being provided for this electric service and I need not, therefore, go into the detail in this address. One point I might mention here, and that is that the whole of the electric energy required for the operation of this service will be supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies of Bombay.

I have referred to the opening of this electric service as marking a further step in the development of the several great schemes for improving the communications of Bombay. Nearly three years ago, Your Excellency inaugurated the electrified service on the New Harbour Branch Line of our neighbour the G. I. P. Railway. Since then, electric traction has gradually been extended over the other suburban lines of that Railway. To-day's inauguration of the electrification of the suburban service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway marks the beginning of the last stage during which the electrification of all the Railwawy Suburban Services in Bombay and Salsette will be completed. The future will see the electrification of main lines of the G. I. P. Railway to Poona and Igatpuri and probably the application of electric traction to most of the goods working in Bombay and the extension of the electrification of this Railway's suburban service beyond the limits of Salsette, that is, from Borivli to Virar.

FURTHER SCHEMES.

There is no need for me to detail the many other schemes for improving Bombay's communications, but it will be appropriate to mention one of them, namely, the Mahalakshmi Road Overbridge which we see before us and which is now nearing completion.

SPEECH OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS

The Chief Commissioner of Railways seconded the proposal. In the course of his speech he said:—

We recognise fully how important it is from all points of view that the big Railway Administrations should work closely in touch with the Local Governments in whose territories their spheres of influence lie, and the association of your name with the inaugural ceremonies of these big railway improvements in Bombay is of great value as an outward sign of the interest of your Government in them. Of the many schemes of Railway development which have been taken in hand since the War in different parts of India, the several big schemes in and near Bombay are some of the most important and the electrification of the Suburban Services should perhaps take the first place among them.

Mr. Brayshay has mentioned some of the factors which have caused delays in carrying this project to completion and I will not attempt to enlarge on his remarks in this connection except to invite those who have not the opportunity of realising the difficulties personally to consider the innumerable troubles arising from day to day and hour to hour in keeping a heavy train service running over lines on which works of this magnitude are going on. I should like to congratulate the B.B. and C. I. Railway Administration that here again Bombay continuues to show the way to other parts of India.

Looking into the history of the recent development of electric traction in the neighbourhood of Bombay I have been interested to find that the question appears to have been first raised in June, 1904, by Mr. W. H. White, who was then our Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department. Mr. White submitted a note to Government on the future arrangements for railway facilities in Bombay and suggested, amongst other things, that the line between Churchgate Station and Bandra should be electrified for the purposes of local traffic, and, in August of the same year, Government addressed a letter to the Agent of this Railway inviting their views on the note. Amongst other things Mr. White observed that the local passenger traffic was already large and must be expected to increase in the future, and he gave it as his opinion that the best way to deal with it in the case of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, might be to adapt the line for electric working for local traffic from Bandra to Churchgate. In reply to this letter from Government the Agent of the Railway thoroughly agreed with the remaks that had been made, and stated that he had been considering the question of the electrification of the local service, so far as it dealt with existing traffic, and he was of opinion that such a change was possible and might be economical and he proposed to make further enquiries with a view to experimenting as to its gradual introduction.

1912 AND AFTER.

Again in 1912 the question of electrification was taken up by Government with the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, and it was suggested to them, and to the Port Trustees, that they should join in bringing out an expert to advise them on these matters. Accordingly in January, 1913, Mr. C. H. Merz, Consulting Electrical Engineer, whose name is known to all particularly in connection with his work on the electric tube railways in London, was deputed by the London Boards to report on the joint electrification scheme. Six years later, in 1919, the President of the Bombay Municipality forwarded to Government a resolution passed by the Corporation to the effect that they were of opinion that the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway lines up to Kalyan and Virar respectively should be electrified at an early date. Although, in this matter, the Corportion was a little late in entering the field, their views undoubtedly carried weight, and their support of the scheme must have encourged the promoters to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Even had the War not intervened it is very doubtful whether the schemes could hav gone forward so rapidly as they have done, had it not been for the supply of electricity rendered possible by the foresight and enterprise of the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies. As I remarked at the inauguration ceremony of the G. I. P. Railway electric system, the idea of using the water power which used to run to waste from the Western Ghats was a very great one, and it is a remarkable fact that our Tramways and Railways should now be run by power derived from this natural source of energy which modern science has enabled us to harness to our uses. In the electrification of this section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway we see a further illustration of the debt of gratitude which we owe to the Tata family.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

The figures which we have just had brought to our notice, showing the rapid development of suburban traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are very striking, but they will surprise no one who saw, as I did, the morning trains arriving in Bombay when I first came here about four years ago. These trains are still very crowded, but at that time they might be described as more than overcrowded, for I have seen passengers on many occasions hanging on to the outside of the carriages as they approached Churchgate Station. When this new scheme is in full operation I feel sure that ample facilities will be provided for some years to come, and that the effect on the health of the city, and on the amenities of life of our grat business population will be very remarkable. In consequence of the improvement in communications which is taking place, not only have schemes of suburban development carried out at Government expense, such as those at Khar, Chapel Road and Danda, been pushed on rapidly and already achieved considerable success, but the prospect of improved facilities has greatly encouraged the carrying out by Government agency on behalf of local authorities of no less than 13 town-planning schemes dotted along the B. B. and C. I. Railway line from Bandra to Borivli. These town-planning schemes alone provide a total area of 648 acres available for building purposes, divided into plots suitable for suburban residences, and supplied with the necessary roads and other facilities. These plots are the property of the existing owners of the land, who have contributed towards the schemes in proportion to the benefits their lands have obtained, and a large number of them are already built upon. In fact these building areas, with their smiling residences, are now spreading out in many places over the pleasant countryside of Salsette with such rapidity as to constitute, I much regret to say, a serious warning to those sporting inhabitants of Bombay, who have for so many years obtained their enjoyment with horse and hound in the Salsette country, that the seasons in which their sport can continue so close to Bombay are numbered.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Of the Government development schemes those which have so far been most successful are at Khar and Chapel Road, Bandra, where building plots have been widely purchased by those who are able to enjoy the benefits of a house in the country. At Chapel Road practically all the plots have been sold, and the progress made in building houses at Khar, fostered by the welcome co-operation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in providing a new station of that name between Bandra and Santa Cruz, is very striking to one who remembers the desolate apperance presented by that area only a few years ago.

At the risk of appearing to advertise the property my Government has for disposal in the suburbs, including land suitable for very desirable country residences, I think I should mention that not only are the transport facilities now being povided by the B. B. and C. I. Railway up to the highest standard of suburban railways in any country, but that we are in a position also to provide other necessaries, such as water-supply and electric energy for domestic purposes. For our water-supply we are greatly indebted to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, whose co-operation in this matter has enabled us to supply water in large quantities for residents all along the B. B. and C. I. Railway line as far north as Andheri. A supply of electric energy is now being installed and will soon be available, so that we can offer to the public facilities for residence in the suburbs which would delight the heart of any real estate and house property agent in any country.

COLABA-CHURCHGATE SECTION.

There is only one other point in your speech, Mr. Brayshay, to which I should like to refer. I notice that the scheme is intended to extend only temporarily to the section of your railway from Colaba to Churchgate. We are, of course, anxious that this portion of the line should be removed at a very early date in order that suitable access may be provided to Blocks 1 and 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. I am therefore particularly glad to notice that you have referred to the service from Colaba to Churchgate as being of a purely temporary nature, and I should myself be, and I am sure my Government would be particularly glad to learn that it might be possible to remove this portion of the line by the end of the year 1929.

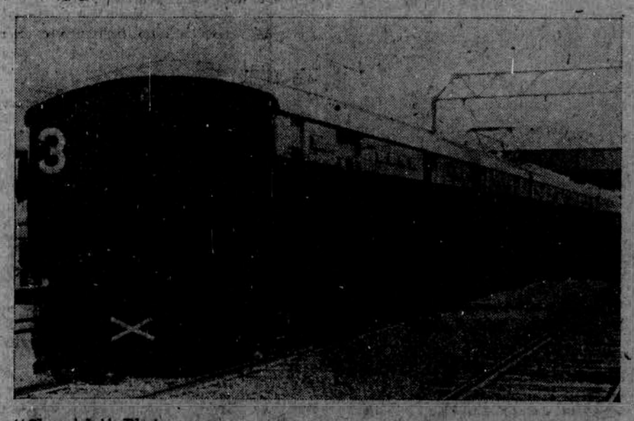
I should like to congratulate Sir Ernest Jackson who, I regret so much with you, is not with us to-day, and you, Mr. Brayshay, on the manner in which this scheme has been brought to a successful conclusion in spite of the many difficulties which have faced the Directors and the engineers from time to time. I should like to join with you also in congratulating Mr. Wright, the Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. Dennis, the Divisional Engineer in charge, and the other officials of the various departments who have had so much extra work and responsibility thrown upon them in completing a scheme of this magnitude. I am glad also to learn of the assistance which you have received from the Agent and officials of the G. I. P. Railway, which affords an example of the value of co-operation in all great undertakings, and is a credit to the responsible authorities in charge of both the Railways.

I now, with much pleasure and wishing your enterprise every success, declare open to public traffic the Electric Service of the Bombay Suburban Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIFICATION.

"Chroncle" Photo.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson opened on Thursday the electric train service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His Excellency is seen (centre) along with Mr. Brayshay and Sir Clement Hindley.



"Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the special electric train of the Governor and the distinguished guests had driven at the opening ceremony.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

REMARKABLE AMENITIES OF BOMBAY'S LIFE.

The Governor in inaugurating the Service said:—

Mr. Brayshay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to come here this morning to perform the opening ceremony of the newly electrified section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. As you, Mr. Brayshay, have said, and as many of those present here to-day will remember, it is almost three years ago since I inaugurated the electrified section of the G. I. P. Railway. On that occasion I pointed out that Bombay, as usual, led the way in the up-to-date development of communications, as it does in so many other directions, and I am glad to find

INDIGNATION IN WADHAWAN

CHILD STRUCK WITH HUNTE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAJOR FRASER

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 5.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has sent a telegram to the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States, Rajkot, in connection with the allegci cruel conduct of Major Fraser, the Political Agent, towards an Indian child:—

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, the Major was passing along the Bazar on horseback, and it is reported, struck a child, six years old, of a respectable family, with his hunter without any reason whatsoever. Public feeling was roused over the incident, and the Major was approached through Mr. Benjamin, Deputy Political Agent-General, with a request that he should make amends for his strange conduct by expressing his regrets and giving an assurance against any further recurrence of such treatment.

MAJOR FRASER ASKED TO APOLOGISE

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Jan. 5.

Under the auspices of the local Praja Mandal a mass public meeting was held here this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal V. Kothari. Prominent members of the local bar including Mr. Mohanlal Jivandal, Bar-at-Law, leading doctors and merchants were present. After the speeches were made by Messrs. Chhotalal Oza, Jadavji Shah, leading pleaders and others strongly condemning the conduct of Major Fraser, Political Agent, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The citizens of Wadhwan Civil Station assembled in public meeting strongly protest against the highanded, illegal and inhuman act of Major Fraser, Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, who, on the evening of Tuesday last while passing Nanibazar on horseback struck a child by name Kantilal who is only six years old, with his hunter without any reason whatsoever. This meeting in view of this offence as well as similar acts of his in the past calls upon Major Fraser to express his heartfelt regret and assure the public against a repetition of the same."

The meeting closed with observations from the President who said that as a Christian Major Fraser owed an apology and amends to the public whose sense of honour he had outraged. Copies of the resolutions are being forward by the President to the Agent, Governor-General, Western Indian States and the Political Secretary to the Viceroy. Great indignation prevails in the town.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "PESHWA"

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The defamation case filed by the editor of "The Alaman", against the editor of "The Peshwa" came up before Mr. Lewis, the City Magistrate. The District Magistrate who had been petitioned for transfer of the case had rejected the application. As an appeal has been lodged before the High Court, the case was adjourned.—Free Press.

A FILM TAKEN

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have produced a film regarding the inauguration of electric trains, which would be of interest to the public of Bombay. The Imperial Film Co. have prepared a film, which includes pictures of H. E. the Governor driving the first electric train, views of the train at full speed taken from an engine running on a parallel line, and a somewhat startling sensation (shot from an ash-pit between the tracks) of the train approaching and passing overhead. The film is quite a short one, and will be shown at the Empire, the Royal Opera House, and other principal cinemas in Bombay on Saturday evening and during the following week.

FLOOD CONDITIONS.

ROAD TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

THAMES RISING AN INCH PER HOUR.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Rugby.—The frost last night and the absence of rain checked the speed with which huge quantities of water still to be released by snowdrifts in the hills are being dispersed. Nevertheless rivers and streams throughout the country are swollen to an extent unprecedented in the last decade and considerable damage and extreme inconvenience have been caused by the flooding of great areas. The Thames was rising steadily at an inch an hour most of yesterday and large parts of the valley consist of shallow sea. The most notable incident occurred at Kingstown where five barges broke from their mooring taking other craft along the stream with them and colliding with two bridges. Ine Nene Valley, Northamptonshire, two villages each with a population of nearly two thousand are almost completely cut off by water and the streets and lower rooms of the houses are awash.

ROAD TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

Similar conditions exist in many other valleys. Local authorities are making elaborate arrangements for transport and distribution of food to the beleaguered residents should the situation become worse, The flooded roads have disorganised the road transport in many large areas. No lives have been lost and the residents who have preferred to remain in the flooded houses are well supplied with food.

200 HOUSES FLOODED.

The flood situation to-day is better in some areas and worse in others. Dartford in Kent is one of the new areas badly affected. The river Darent suddenly burst its banks during the night and to-day there were four feet of water in some of Dartford's streets. Some 210 houses are flooded and their occupants are living in bedrooms. The Thames continues to rise and in places where it has overflowed the banks it is six or seven times the normal width. At Clapton in East London many houses are marooned as the result of overflowing of the River Lea, a tributary of the Thames.—B. O. W.

NOVEL SCHEMES REGARDING CAVALRY

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Following the successful extensive army mechanisation as applied to infantry and artillery, two interesting schemes will shortly be tried out in Salisbury Plain and Aldershot in connection with the cavalry. The first consists of conveying the personnel and material on fast sixwheeled lorries with the idea of bringing the force into direct contact with the enemy in the best possible condition. The second involves a complete change in the composition and tactics of cavalry. It provides that each cavalry regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of horse and one squadron of fast whippet tanks accompanied by swift lorries carrying machine gun to enable the regiment to occupy promptly strategical points.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND WINS TEST-MATCH

87 RUNS MORE.

Cape Town.—England made 133 and 428, and South Africa 250 and 224.—Reuter.

'GENERAL' AVARI'S CONDITION

MR BHARUCHA'S PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO MR NIYOGI

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:

I am really surprised to read Mr. Niyogi's statement regarding General Avari. Mr. Niyogi says, that Avari daily gets two and a half seers of milk, two eggs, brandy and cod liver oil; and that he is fed artificially and not forcibly. It is scarcely conceivable how a staunch vegetarian and teetotaler like Avari would gulp down eggs and brandy and cod liver oil quietly! Mr. Niyogi further says, that Avari's weight has increased from 114 to 116 pounds during the last 12 days; but he is quite silent as to what was Avari's original weight when he went to jail how Avari looks to-day, and what the Doctors think of his general health and condition Does Mr. Niyogi seriously assert that Avari's present condition is free from danger? Is not Avari refused his Khadi clothing and is he not left nude even in his present precarious condition? Let Mr. Niyogi answer these questions.—Free Press.

WISE CO-WORKER AND FRIEND

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

PLEA FOR AID TO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

AOMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Writing in "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi pays a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan In his death, he says, he has lost not only a wise and steadfast co-worker, but a friend on whom he could rely in the matter of Hindu-Muslim unity. His judgment, sobriety and knowledge of human nature enabled him, for most part, to give correct decisions. No memorial that we could raise to perpetuate his memory could be complete until we had achieved real Hindu-Muslim unity. "May God grant," says Gandhiji, "that we may learn to do, through his death, what we failed to do in his lifetime."

Gandhiji supports the appeal issued by the leaders for financial assistance to the National University, Delhi.—Free Press.

HAKIMJI'S SERVICES TO INDIA

PARSEE RAJKEEVA SABHA'S CONDOLENCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The Parsee Rajkeeya Sabha has passed the following resolution:—

The Parsi Rajeeya Sabha deplores the sudden untimely and melancholy death of Hakim Ajmal Khan who as a distinguished Physician, Nationalist and Khilafatist has rendered great services to the cause of Unani and National Education, Hindu Muslim Unity and India's Freedom and the Liberation of Islam from European thraldom. The Sabha conveys its deep sympathies with the family of the deceased; and fully trusts that no efforts will be spared by his old colleagues and followers to keep his pet Institutions going and growing as the best monument of Hakimjis life and work.—Free Press.

100 DEATHS A DAY

HAVOC OF PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD DECCAN

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 4.

Plague is raging in Hyderabad in spite of the precautionary measures adopted by the Plague Committee. The busiest parts of the city present a deserted appearance owing to the migration of about 50,000 persons to health camps. The death roll is nearly one hundred a day.—A. P.

CEYLON REFORMS ENQUIRY

PLEA FOR FACILITIES FOR FOOD CULTIVATION

COLOMBO, Jan. 4.

Giving evidence at the resumed sitting of the Ceylon Reforms Commission, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Freeman urged a liberal grant of cheaper permits for food cultivation. He quoted the following statement in Miss Mayo's book as a great truth, "Malaria, say what you like about mosquitoes, comes because the people are hungry."

The Hon. T. Reid, Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour laid stress on the need for trained midwifes, dispensaries, etc. on estates, and remarked that the planter was an extraordinarily good friend of labour, and he would do more but for the agents at Colombo and directors at home.

Sir Geoffrey Butler expressed the opinion that the Kangany system would disappear as soon as the planters gave up "pence money."—A. P.

A TRADING NATION BEFORE ALL

PREMIER ON NEED OF PEACE IN INDUSTRY

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Rugby.—In a letter wishing success to Captain Renton, the Prime Minister says that the Conservative party can fairly claim to have carried out their pledges. He especially recalls in this connection the contributory scheme of pensions set on foot by the party when it assumed office. He adds: "In my view both our Liberal and Socialist opponents are apt to lose sight of the basic fact that we are before all things a trading nation. The Conservative party recognises the vital fact that the first great essential to industrial success is peace in industry. Abroad the Conservative paty stands for reduction of unnecessary armaments by international agreement but with this provision that in no circumstances and under no pressure will it agree to any reduction by which the security of this great Empire is likely to be endangered."—B. O. W.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

USEFUL WORK DONE AT MUSLIM LEAGUE CALCUTTA SESSION

MR. CHAGLA ON SIR M. SHAFI'S ATTITUDE

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, the Bombay Presidency Muslim League writes:—

The session of the All-India Muslim League held at Caluutta was not only a tremendous success but also marks a definite and important epoch in the history of our country. Never has such a keen desire been manifested on the part of the members of the League from all parts of India to attend the session in order to mark their strong disapproval of the action of Sir Mahomed Shafi and also to uphold the authority and prestige of the parent body. The boycott resolution passed by the Muslim League at Calcutta is a crushing reply to critics both here and in England that the agitation against the Simon Commission is purely Hindu in character.

CORNER STONE OF EDIFICE OF FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

The other important resolution practically ratifying the Congress unity resolution is the corner stone in the edifice of the future Constitution of our country which the National Convention is going to build up at Delhi in March this year. The country has now before it a definite and well-considered Congress-League Pact which deals with all the more important points which are in dispute between Hindus and Mussalmans. It is true that there is a very powerful section of Mussalmans that is opposed to joint electorates. But I might point out that at the time of the Lucknow Pact there were several Mussalmans in Bengal and in the Punjab who did not accept the settlement. And yet both Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu accepted the basis of representation as laid down in the Lucknow Pact for the purposes of the Government of India Act of 1919 on the ground that the Congress and the League represented the largest number of politically minded Hindus and Mussalmans respectively. Hence the importance of the unity resolution passed by the League should not be minimised or underestimated.—A. P.

DR. SUBBAROYAN LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister left to-night for Bombay en route to Delhi to attend the Provincial Ministers' Conference on Local Self-Government and Education.

Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliar, Development Minister leaves to-morrow for Delhi in connection with the Development Conference. Both Conferences will be presided over by Sir Mahomed Habibullah.—A. P.

MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY A D AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

bay we will find that some of those mills which are very badly hit at present, are those very concerns which have over-capitalized stock; secondly, the mill situation is also adversely affected by those concerns which have been under capitalized. The second class is really a danger to other well-managed concerns. It is they who cut down the prices when they are unable to hold their stock.

The Ahmedabad mills so far as labour charges are concerned, are more favourably placed than in Bombay which has its own advantage. There is still not much improvement made in the habit of the labour class of loitering within the mill compound during working hours. Bombay mill agents have tried their utmost to improve the efficiency of labour but so far they have not been very successful as desired, but, on the other hand, they are fortunate to have technical staff more efficient and up-to-date. Our Bombay mill agents, no doubt, to a certain extent, are helping the passed students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute but still more close attention towards them is necessary. These technical students, after practical working experience of at least five to seven years in a mill, should be sent to foreign countries and after that every three years they should be sent for six months. They will thus be in touch with the latest developments which are to be the interest and welfare of the company. In this endeavour, the textile machinery manufacturers who sell their machinery in India directly or indirectly through agents are in duty bound to help. Those mill agents who have got large groups can very easily afford to call an expert from England at the end of every year for two months for technical advice. If I am not wrong, to a certain extent the late Mr. Jamsetji Nasserwanji Tata, the greatest Indian industrialist, used to do this.

It is nearly eighty years since the textile mills were started in India and from the above, it could be seen that if the Bombay mills wish to survive and run prosperously, we should try our utmost to run them in the same economical and efficient manner as our neighbours at Ahmedabad are doing.

FALSE PERSONATION AT ELECTION

AN M. L. C. GETS 3 MONTH S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

In the Allahabad High Court Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, passed orders on a reference from the differing orders passed by Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad in the case in which Chaudhri Badan Singh, M.L.C., of Budaun, was convicted on a charge of abetment of false personation in the District Board election. On the appeal by the local Government for enhancement Mr. Justice Walsh expressed the opinion that the gravity of the offence was such that the sentence of imprisonment passed by the lower Court was an appropriate penalty. Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad thought the fine of Rs. 500 was sufficient.

The Chief Justice held the offence of personation at elections was a most serious one. The fact that the accused was a man of some education and position, and a member of the Legislative Council could not be urged in his favour as an argument for infliction of fine only. His Lordship sentenced Chaudhri Badan Singh to simple imprisonment for three months. —A. P.

M. KELLOG'S MULTILATERAL TREATY PROPOSALS

BRITAINS ACADEMIC INTEREST

LONDON, Jan. 5.

British commentators display little beyond academic interest in the present stage of M. Kellogg's multilateral treaty proposal though the event provokes extensive analysis.

The "Daily Telegraph" asks in what way the proposals can be regarded as an improvement upon the unanimous declaration of the last League Assembly prohibiting wars of aggression and ordaining that very pacific means be employed to settle disputes.

The "Daily News" says the United States will increase force of pacific urge by joining the League instead of remaining outside and calling on the members of the League to repeat the creed to only perfunctory lip service is demanded.

The "Morning Post" applauds the intention, but does not hope for a practical result because "we all have our little reservations, our Nicaraguas, and our Monroe doctrines disturbing completeness and symmetry of all universal schemes to make war impossible."

The "Daily Express" thinks that unlike the sardonic impishness of Russians' disarmament gesture, M. Kellogg's noble objective admits of discussion.

The "Daily Chronicle" writes that M. Kellogg's treaties offer a plan by which the United States can co-operate closer in the League's efforts.

The "Westminster Gazette" observes that the new fact means no more than America's endorsement of the resolution of the last Assembly, but that it would be welcome to have an endorsement formally attested.—Reuter's Special.

CINEMA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN EXPERTS SUGGESTED

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee commenced sittings to-day at Fort St. George, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Chairman, presiding. Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, was the first witness examined. In his written statement witness expressed the opinion that besides the negative act of censorship positive action was required.

Khan Bahadur Bablullah Saheb, Director of Industries, the next witness, said the difficulties besetting the industry were a lack of private enterprise and want of knowledge and skill required for producing films of a suitable standard. He expressed the opinion that the establishment of a State agency for the management of film industry was likely to stifle private enterprise. He favoured the importation of experts from abroad on short term contracts for training Indians in film production.—A. P.

FURTHER HEARING OF DELHI RIOT CASE

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Delhi riot case was resumed before the Special Magistrate in the European Ward of the District Jail, Delhi, this morning.

Two police officers tendered evidence and they stated that the mob ran with the body of Abdul Rashid and then dropped it on the footpath and ran away.

A Sikh police constable identified one of the accused and another witness supported the identification.

The case stands adjourned.—Free

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

Mineral salts are so violent in action and so weakening to the system that they are not suitable as a remedy for Constipation. Much better results can be obtained from the use of a laxative of vegetable extraction.

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative, which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

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has been recommended for over 70 years by the leading Medical Authorities for Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,

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Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Bompas.

ASIATIC LOCARNO

RUSSIA AS MEDIATOR

A middle east correspondent writes in "Forward":—

The idea of an Asiatic Locarno has not been given up by the Asiatic politicians. It has lately reappeared in a new and extended form. Russia plays in this phase of a co-operation of the Middle and Far Eastern States not the part of the leader, but of the mediator. Though for the present negotiations with Moscow are dealing only with economic agreements, they contain already the roots of a political approach. Model of such agreements are the Russo-Persian Trade and Guarantee Agreements, about the extension of which negotiations are being carried on, and the agreements Russia is about to conclude with Japan.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

In connection with this the question of an Asiatic Federation is much discussed here and influential Persian politicians conclude from the unexpectedly quick close of the Persian differences with Russia and Turkey that the right moment, has come to sound the independent Asiatic States about their attitude towards an Asiatic Federation. This Federation is not to be restricted only to the parties of the Agreement of Odessa, but it will be attempted to win China, Japan and Afghanistan too for such an Alliance in order to prepare the possibility of a united defence against every violent interference in the affairs of Asia from the outside.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CAPITULATIONS.

There does not exist yet a binding agreement between England and Egypt in regard to the annulment of the capitulations. From the English Foreign Office Sarwat Pasha only got the promise that England will officially not hinder the Egyptian efforts in this direction. Whether, however, the English Government will be strong enough to carry the point with the resisting parties concerned, is not quite certain. The foreign capital in trade and finance, working in Egypt, prepares at the present moment a campaign against the annulment of the capitulations. At the head of this campaign are the foreign Chambers of Commerce which see in such a change in the capitulation law a great menace to the economic activity of foreigners in Egypt.

AUTONOMY FOR SUDAN.

Concerning the Sudan problem which appears more and more as the most difficult part of the English-Egyptian differences, the question of the political autonomy for Sudan is considered at the present moment in consequence of a suggestion from London.

HALLSWORTH'S ENCOURAGING ADDRESS

CAN INDIAN WORKERS LIVE ON VERY LITTLE?

In the course of a speech that he delivered at the 3rd session of the M. S. M. Railwaymen's Conference, Mr. Hallsworth, of the British Trade Union Delegation said:—

This is not the first deputation that has been sent from England, but it is actually the first that has been sent by the British Trade Union Congress on behalf of the Trade Union movement of Great Britain as a whole and not of any special class of workers. It has not taken us long in our work to discover a few very important things. The first is that human life is very cheap in India, particularly the life of the peasant and the industrial worker. We have been requested by some not to think of Indians with an Englishman's mind and eye. We have been told that we must look at things from an Indian perspective and also that some of what we see is the Indian worker's fault.

DISGRACE AND A SCANDAL.

We have been told for instance that Indian workers can live on very little. As far as we can judge allowing for obvious differences of climate etc., the Indian worker is living to-day where the British worker was living 50, 60 or 70 years ago. It is not a question of the Indian worker being able to live on little. Our view is that the Indian worker under the existing circumstances is made to live on little, and that he is doing very badly as a consequence of his being compelled to live on very little wages. Even the highest rate of wages paid is a scandal and a disgrace to all those who are responsible for the payment of such wages I am quite satisfied that a large mass of the Indian Workers, by far the greater proportion to-day are living in a state of semi-starvation. Not only are trey living in a state of semi-starvation but their hours of labour are far too long whether they be on the land, in the factory, or whether they be on the railways or in the railway workshops. And when they have finished their labour it seems to the delegation that they haven't got a place to which to go and spend the remaining part of the day that is left to them because the places that Your Employers and Rulers describe as houses, are merely a mockery of what wd show in our own country as homes. Wherever we have gone to we have investigated the housing conditions of the people of India. The housing conditions of the mass of workers in the places which we have visited are a distinct menace to civilisation itself. And we have found that there is so much competition for employment that there is so much unemployment. that where there is a job there are at least 20 or 30 men available for that one job.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Railwaymen in particular whose conference I am addressing, have very many grievances which always arise among workers who come into close contact with the community. There are those people who think that after having paid a rupee or ten they can expect railwaymen to be gentlemen, gentlemen except in their wages. The Railwaymen's wages, hours of work and also the general conditions of work are bad to-day, precisely because the railwaymen are not fully organized and hence unable to put forth any resistance. Yet if there is one class of workers who should be quite provided for, they are the Railway workers, because upon their efficiency, upon their power depends the safety of the millions of the travelling public. Particularly objectionable from the delegation's point of view is the differentiation that is made between Europeans who work on the Railways and the Indian workers, and between the Anglo-Indian and Indian workers. You have some amongst your own Indian men who are capable of filling any position in railway service. Why should they be barred from filling these positions and drawing the necessary salaries to fill them up? We have gone into all your grievances and we shall include them all in our report. We shall also help to create a real understanding of your grievances among British workers and wherever we can offer suggestions for any course which is responsible for determining the conditions of employment on the railways. But you should not forget that God helps those who help themselves. Every one of you must be missionaries in the cause of Trade Unionism and seek to extend the membership in your own ranks so that you can put the utmost pressure upon the authorities.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE

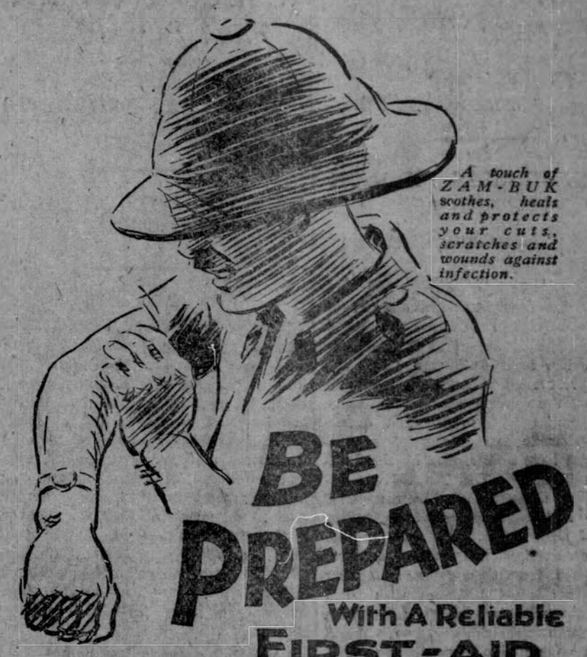
The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference will meet in Bombay, on 21st and 22nd instant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Any youth, of either sex, under thirty years of age is eligible to become a delegate on paying 4 annas and a member of the Reception Committee on paying Re. 1.

AIMS AND IDEALS.

The object of the Conference is to promote union among the Youths of the Bombay Presidency by the pursuit of common ideals and by means of a common organisation. And to that end it will organise the Youths.

1. To fight communalism in every form and shape and foster among them a broad, tolerant and consmopolitan outlook. 2. To work for the abolition of antiquated social and religious customs, which have long outlived their usefulness. 3 To demand increasing facilities for physical and military training in Schools and Colleges, and to help the spread of the gymnasium and Akhada movements, with a view to improve the physique of Youth. 4. To promote Swadeshi. 5. To devise ways and means to mitigate the growing menace of unemployment among Youths. 6. To urge upon the authorities to introduce free and Compulsory Primary education throughout the Presidency, without further delay. 7. To develop in the Youths of the Presidency, the habits of sound study of public questions and of independent thought, disciplined freedom and the civic sense of responsibility; and to foster among them the spirit of service and self-sacrifice. 8. To encourage the spirit of universal brotherhood and foster an international outlook. 9. And to discuss all other subjects in which the Youth of this country is vitally interested, and to take such action as may be agreed upon.



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YOUR need of Zam-Buk may come at any moment. Its instant use will prevent a wound going "the wrong way." Blood-poison, insect bites and stings, infected sores, etc., can all be effectively treated by this "surgery in a two-inch box."

Zam-Buk is always the safest and best healer to use. Being a rare herbal balm, Zam-Buk is remarkably soothing — it allays inflammation, relieves pain and checks bleeding almost immediately.

Another important advantage of Zam-Buk is its valuable antiseptic property, which *kills* and *excludes* dangerous germs. Added to this, Zam-Buk is a real skin-grower and healer.

Zam-Buk is successful in more serious skin troubles because, it gets below the surface and clears all trace of poison and disease out of the tissues.

Zam-Buk is the soothing cure for eczema, itch, prickly heat, scalp disease, abscesses, piles, ulcers, and all wounds and sores.

DAILY RISK OF BLOOD-POISON.

"A spiny noxious weed stuck half through my hand," writes Mr. J. Nicholson, of 35, Edward Street, Redfern, Sydney. "At the time I was prospecting up one of the big rivers in North Australia. All risk of lock-jaw and blood-poison was stopped by prompt application of Zam-Buk. It averted serious inflammation and swelling and soon healed the wound.

"Another time when mining, arsenic from quartz rock got into a small wound and gave me a terrible hand. I got Zam-Buk on the job and it healed in a fortnight."

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Chemists and medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras; M. G. Shaisani & Co., Karachi; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, etc. IZ. 1051

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IN A FILM that forms on teeth, science has discovered what is believed to be a chief source of danger, both to sound teeth and to healthy gums—a viscous, stubborn film that ordinary brushing has failed to effectively combat.

Many of the common tooth and gum troubles, including pyorrhea, are largely charged to this film.

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Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar.

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It multiplies the starch digestant of the saliva. And thus combats starch deposits which might otherwise ferment and form acids.

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"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will-can surely be applied by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, Author of the new book entitled: "*The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces.*" The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogis, and explains a unique system for the Development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic powers, Memory, Concentration, Will-Power and the correction of undesirable habits through the wonder power of Suggestion.

Mlle. Simon Maitre

Mlle. Simone Maitre (1926 Queen of Paris) whose portrait appears herewith declares that by the development of personal magnetism the plainest individuals can become the most love inspiring and that she herself acquired "Personal Attraction" through the System described herewith. The book which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 10,000 copies is being conducted by a large Brussels Institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character,
And send me your book"

Also send your full name and address, plainly printed (state weather Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to: Psychology Foundation (Dept 1024—G), No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Daweapelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

NATIONALIST NEWSPAPERS BANNED

SEVERAL PENALTIES AGAINST POSSESSION

ALWAR'S ORDER

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMERE, Jan. 5.

H. H. Maharaja of Alwar has prohibited the entry into his State of "Tarun Rajasthan," the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Indian National Herald", the "Pratap", the "Riyasat" and several other papers penalising possession and purchase of them with either deportation of five years' rigorous imprisonment or Rs. 1,000 fine on both. Kotah and Bundi States are reported to have entered into agreement whereby offenders against each including those spreading disaffection against authorities and obstructing public servants, will be delivered to other by police without reference.

TRADE REVIVAL IN ENGLAND A FACT

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Rugby.—The London Chamber of Commerce received last yer 1,130 applications for membership. The Chamber regards this as "some proof that trade revival is really a fact."—B. O. W.

MR. MACDONALD AND THE MINORITY MOVEMENT

DR. NORMAN LEYS' REPLY

Dr. Norman Leys writes to "The New Leader" of Dec. 9:—

Mr. MacDonald suggests that those who differ from the policy adopted by the majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party in regard to India ought to leave the Party, and invites the constituencies to reject them when they stand for re-election. Mr. MacDonald was one of the minority of the Party that did not support the war. But although that issue was far more important than the present occasion of disagreement, he and the other pacifists were not asked to leave the Party. In any case, the Party has come to no decision about the Statutory Commission, and neither Mr. MacDonald nor the Parliamentary Party has the right to anticipate what the decision will be. Nor has he the right to judge whether disagreement on this issue from the view of the majority is good cause for expulsion from the Party. Finally, why should those who prefer to take their view, on an Indian question from a practically unanimous India rather than from a Conservative Government be branded as "vain egotists?"

MR. JAMES MARCUS' VIEWS.

Mr. James Marcus of the London Central I.L.P. writes to "The New Leader" of December 9:

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's article in the current number of "Forward" raises most serious and fundamental issues, and as he reflects by implication on the right of our own Party to declare publicly its point of view on matters of vital importance to the whole movement, his statements warrant our most careful examination.

If this view is accepted it will mean that those who seriously disagree with any aspect of Labour Party policy will be liable to disaffiliation and expulsion. At least, that is the meaning it bears on the face of it, while, were it to be retrospective, Mr. MacDonald himself and other members of the front bench would suffer the same penalties for their war-time attitude!

Here is perhaps the gravest threat to minority opinion that we have yet been faced with, and one which demands the most strenuous opposition from the I.L.P., and all other freedom-loving elements in the movement, whether they themselves are involved or not. Let us be clear on the issue. It is not whether certain M. P.'s who disliked the constitution of the Indian Commission were right or wrong in their opposition to the Bill for the appointment of a Commission or whether the I.L.P. was right or wrong in its public statements of its views on the Commission, whatever we may individually think as to the wisdom of either of these actions, but simply and solely whether or not the Labour Party is going to allow the free expression of minority points of view before and after decisions have been arrived at. On the answer to this question, it seems to me, depends the future of the Labour Party.

If this new challenge to the freedom of the individual is seriously intended—and there are already signs that it is: for example, the impatience with all opposition and discussion manifested at the recent Annual Conference of so important a body as the London Labour Party—it can only be met with all the force at our command. Of the final result there can be no doubt, for surely a party which has expressed its detestation of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat will express equally unmistakably its detestation of the dictatorship of the leader, or for that matter, of the majority.

NEW RESERVE BANK BILL

TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK

SECOND READING IN COMING ASSEMBLY SESSION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The New Delhi correspondent of The Englishman" states that the new Reserve Bank Bill, which was settled by Sir Basil Blackett with the authorities of India Office will be introduced by publication in the "Gazette of India" next week, either on Wednesday or Thursday. An early opportunity will be taken in the forthcoming session of the Legislature to move for the second reading of the Bill.—Free Press.

AFGHAN KING REACHES NAPLES ON SUNDAY

STATE VISITS TO FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA AND TURKEY

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Their Afghan Majesties will depart from Alexandria for Naples on 5th January arriving there on 8th. They will receive a State welcome at Naples and Rome. The Afghan Ministers in London and Moscow and their diplomatic colleagues will meet them at Naples. The Sovereigns will remain in Italy for a fortnight as guests of Government after the conclusion of the State visit. Their Majesties will pay a State visit to France towards the end of January after which they will make a private stay there on the conclusion of which they will arrive in London and then make the State visits to Belgaum, Germany, Turkey and Russia from where they will proceed on their homeward journey by Railway to Tashkent and Herat and probably then pay a State visit to Persia.

Colonel Sir Francis Humphreys is expected in London from Kabul this week in connection with the Royal visit here. Reuter learns from a well-informed Afghan source that the conclusion of the treaty of friendship with Egypt which was reported to be the desire of King Amanullah has long been favoured by Afghan official opinion.—Reuter.

EMPLOY'S "AGGRESSIVE" ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

(Continued from page 7).

sounded with the cries "We will strike. We will continue the strike." The meeting terminated at a late hour after appointing a Committee to place their views before the Mill Agents. Among those present were Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the local Textile Union, Messrs. Asavle, Jhabvala and Bole.

STRIKERS MEETINGS

"AGGESSIVE ATTITUDE OF SASSOONS"

A meeting of the operatives on strike was held near the Spring Mill on Thursday morning when Mr. R. R. Bakhale and Mr. R. S. Asavle addressed the gathering. Some of the men pointed out the disadvantages of the new scheme in which the operatives were asked to turn out double the work at fifty per cent. less wages. Mr. Bakhale promised to represent the grievances to the agents of the Spring Mill who are Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons.

The Girni-Kamgar Maha Mandal circulated leaflets in Marathi in the mill area signed by A. A. Alve, D. R. Mayekar, V. K. Tawde and C. J. Khamker. They exhorted the operatives to join the Union, and stated: "The E. D. Sassoon Co. have taken an aggressive attitude towards the workers of their several mills and are finding out various means of harassing them for the last four or five months." The workers of those mills have however now made up their minds to fight for their rights and it is only proper that their fellow workers should help them.

THREE LOOMS AGAIN.

They then suggest. (1) The employers of those mills in which no reduction or drastic changes are made and which continue to work normally are requested to collect subscriptions and render every possible help to the strikers of E. D. Sassoon group of mills. They must also give the strikers a chance to work on "badlies."

(2) The E. D. Sassoon Co. have forced the new system on their employees in which one weaver is asked to attend to three looms and a spinner is expected to work both sides of the frame. The operatives have therefore struck work and to make the strike successful no outsiders should take their places. (3) All strikers must act according to the rules of the Union. (4) The strikers must abstain from violence, they must do everything to assist the sympathy of the public.

"ARROGANT IMPERIALISM"

CHARACTERISTIC STUPIDITY OF BALDWIN GOVT.

REVT. J. H. HOLMES ON SIMON EPISODE.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (By Mail).

Rev. John Haynes Holmes writes in "Unity" (Chicago):

The Indian Nationalist Press is protesting against the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission which has been named by the British Government for India. It will be remembered that when this self-government legislation was passed, it was duly provided that, after eight years, official investigation should be made of its success or non-success. There wasn't much self-government about it to be sure, but such as there was worth looking into after a due period of experimentation. So the British Government, faithful to its promise, is appointing this Commission for the investigations. And with a stupidity beautifully characteristic of the Baldwin Cabinet, all Indians have been excluded from its membership.

ENGLISHMEN TO JUDGE INDIA.

Only Englishmen are competent to judge what is good for an Indian!!! We don't wonder that our Indian friends are howling; we hope that they will howl louder rather than softer before they get through. Indeed, we hope that, if their protests are not heeded—as of course they will not be by the London "Die-Hards"—they will follow the suggestion of some of their leaders and boycott the Commission..... "Arrogant imperialism" is the dominant note these days at Geneva, in Egypt, in China, as well as in India. But this latest episode eloquently clarifies what is no well-known.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN N. W. F. PROVINCE

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The Chief Commissioner's resolution on the report of the Co-operative Societies in the North West Frontier Province for the year, 1st August 1926 to 31st July 1927, shows that the movement continues to expand during the year, both as regards the number of societies and the financial resources. The number of working societies of all kinds rose from 16 to 34, the number of members from 365 to 894 and the working capital from Rs. 39,317 to Rs. 1,32,772. The number of agricultural societies has risen from 9 to 27. The membership is now 681 as against 212, and the working capital has increased from Rs. 9,278 to Rs. 50,099.

MONEY-LENDERS' ATTEMPTS.

The report concludes: "Money-lenders have made attempts to harass certain members of Credit Societies by means of litigation but the attack has been faced without alarm, and no judgment debtor will be allowed to suffer unduly so long as he avoids weak compromises. Nothing can really be better for a young society than an attack of this kind which detaches the members finally from their old friend.—Free Press.

RAO BAHADUR DHURANDHAR

ARTIST'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

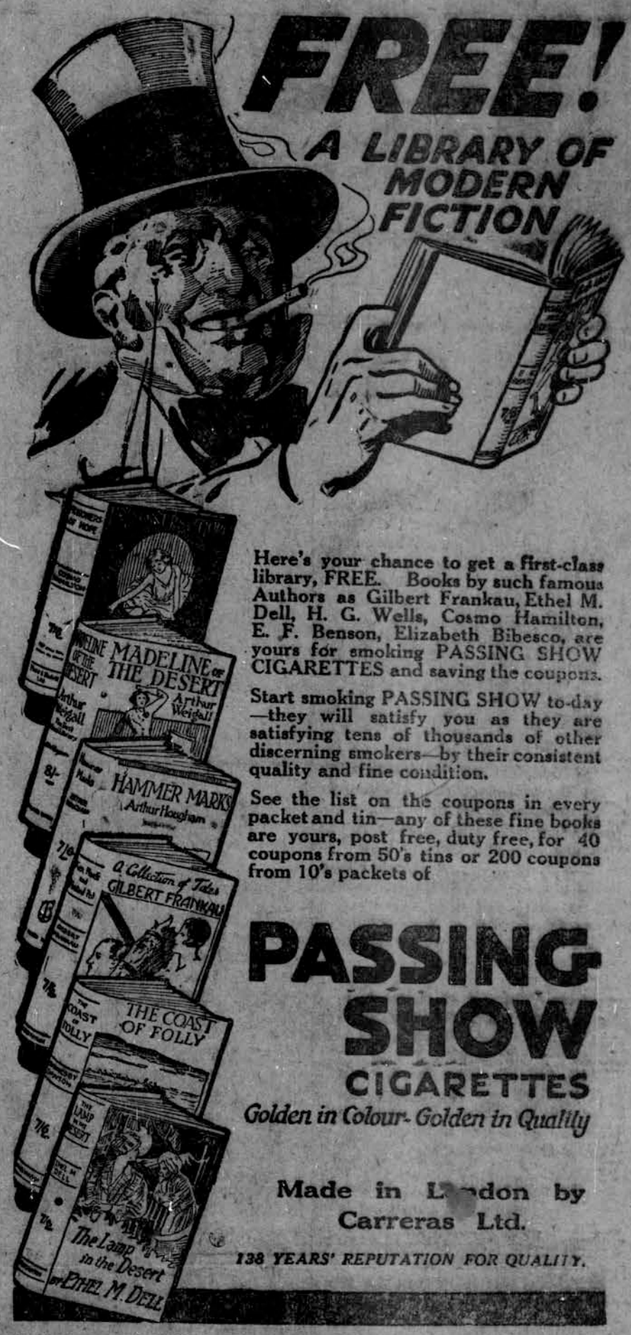
Members of the staff, students of the class of mural painting and friends and Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art were yesterday present at a small pleasant social gathering in the compound of the Principal's bungalow. The gathering expressed their greetings to Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar, the well-known artist connected with the School for the last three decades. His services to the School, during the long period of his tenure, were appreciated. The Principal of the School, Captain Gladstone Solomon praised the various qualities of the Rao Bahadur as a teacher and friend of the School. He spoke, particularly, about Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar's unswerving loyalty to the School. His example was, Captain Gladstone Solomon concluded, to be emulated by the younger members of the staff for his unflagging energy. Mr. Ferus, in a short speech, expressed his appreciation and agreed that the artists were entitled to the recognition accorded to Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

MR. HAMMOND THE NEW CHAIRMAN

A meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall today (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. (B.T.) for the election of the Chairman of the Committee for the year 1928, the term of office of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai having come to an end on 31st December, 1927.

Dr. N. Colaco has given notice to move that Mr. W. H. Hammond be appointed Chairman.



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EGYPT LIFTS THE VEIL.

ONE MORE PUFF WILL BLOW IT "

NEW IDEAS AT WORK

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN ORTHODOXY AND PROGRESS

The Gossamer Veil of Egypt.

The decision of the Queen of Afghanistan to dislard the veil on board the steamer and her appearance in Bombay with a semi-transparent apology of a veil show the tug of war that is going on between orthodoxy and progress. In Egypt, the veil has been worn down to the sheerest texture imaginable, and a little puff of wind will blow it away.

The Veil is falling in Egypt---slowly but surely, Egyptian women are emerging butterfly wise from their age-old chrysalis. thinner and more transparent season the wisp of chiffon which now serves as a 'veil', and unless all signs mislead, it promises not to be so very long before the gazelle-eyed hanoums of Egypt drop even this last shadow illusion of seclusion, and step out boldly on to the stage of Life, into the full glare of the public, as in Turkey.

The harem seclusion system in Egypt is crumbling almost silently, but none the less steadily. Between the radical freedom of Turkey and the spirit of liberty of the women of America and Europe, coming from the West. the veil over the face of Egyptian womanhood has been worn down to the sheerest texture imaginable; it will take but one little puff more to blow it away entirely. In very advanced circles the veil is already an anachronism, though retained in Court, and conservative Society, merely as a symbol of respectability. (this is the view of Lady Drummond Hay in an article in the "Sphere".

"Egypt is not "the East," nor is it West. Egypt is the "Orient" of Romance, operette, and legend. I lived in Egypt for many years under the delusion that I was familiarising myself with life in the East, and it took my recent journey to the lands east of Suez--China, Japan, India, etc.-- to give me the real perspective and understanding of modern Egypt, that gateway of the two worlds where East and West meet at their best and at their worst. Not for the casual visitor is it to savour the tantalising piquancy of life in the land of the Sphinx.

The Sphinx is as chary as ever of giving up her secrets, though he who runs may read the signs of the times in the ever-changing panorama of humanity surging along the street in front of Shepheard's or the Continental-Savoy Hotel. The most elementary object-lesson is contained in the evolution of the veil, demonstrated on dainty, if unconscious, mannequins, as they trip brightly on their ways recking little of the sorrows, joys, privileges or hardships of their unknown sisters. 'Emancipation," "Freedom," "Equal rights" are not the battle-cries of Egyptian femininity 'en masse', but only of those few who have tasted the intoxicating draught of a European pleasure-cup.

GATEWAY OF TWO WORLDS.

With very few exceptions, I regret to say, both men and women in Egypt base their idea on Western life, Western women's freedom, and their reaction to this coveted liberty, on what they have seen and participated in during short visits to Paris, Deauville, the Lido, and other cosmopolitan and equally artificial pleasure resorts, peopled during the various brief seasons by the rich, idle, and often worthless representatives of the world's "play-boys" and "play-girls." The real life, in its widest and most beautiful sense, of American and European peoples, remains as much of a mystery to the Egyptian as does the harem life of Egypt to the tourist.

Never have the streets of Egyptian cities been more colourful or more intriguing than they are to-day, I can remember, not so many years ago, when my harem friends wore skirts t otheir ankles, ample, all-concealing 'haberas' on their heads, falling to the waist, not a lock of hair escaping the severe black folds, and veils which really veiled their lovely features. Those of the very orthodox families still wore the 'triple veil," through which one could just see, but not a single feature be seen, unless it was the tiny little mound of a protruding nose! My younger friends wore a thick white veil, drawn across the face above the nose, giving full play to large liquid eyes shadowed by the devastating allure of kohl.

Less of promise and mystery, more of realisation and discovered beauty, to-day lend even the most dilapidated and sordid streets a fragrant charm, while public functions, such as the opera, the theatre, the gorgeous fancy-dress balls for which Cairo and Alexandria are justly famous see some of the rarest and most seductive gardens of beautiful women in the world smiling down from the harem boxes, lightly shielded from the public gaze by netting or fretted woodwork.

Bare shoulders, bejewelled 'decolletes"; exquisitely groomed hair, hands, and complexion, extravagantly rich Paris dresses, sumptuous wraps luxurious accessories, proclaim the modern harem lady of Egypt. She lacks nothing, neither education, culture, refinement, wit amusement, nor liberty. That may sound paradoxical---a "harem" woman enjoying liberty. Egypt is the land of paradox and her "secluded" women know the whole alphabet of freedom.

Beginning at the very top of the scale, I will cite some of my princessly and aristocratic friends. Wealth has secured for them all that heart of woman can desire---the finest education from French or English governesses, and possibly a year or two in a finishing school in Europe; every facility for indulging in the most modern beauty-culture, clothes almost unlimited, jewels such as the Western woman only dreams of, houses of flamboyant luxury, summers spent in the pleasure resorts of Europe where they mingle and mix with men and women alike; in appearance more Parisienne than the Parisienne herself, for the so-elled "Egyptian" women of the upper classes are almost without exception of Turkish origin, fair of skin and, occasionally, fair-haired.

WONDERFUL LINGUISTS.

Equally at home in any capital---they are wonderful linguists---in the restaurant, the ball-room, and the 'salon", it is difficult to recognise oneself to the thought that, as soon as their daintily shod little feet touch Egyptian soil they will abandon the French hat for a turban and misty veil, and limit their social activities to family circles and private houses. A few years ago they might have been pitied, but so quickly has progress made way that the idea of veil and seclusion is now but a symbol.

The example of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in Turkey has a very great bearing or the attitude of the women in Egypt, although but little is said about the matter. The fact that Kemal Pacha at one fell swoop tore away the veils, abolished harem life, and emancipated the Turkish women, whether they wanted it or not, has fired the imaginations of a large section of women in Egypt, especially those of Turkish origin, who still have a sentiment in common with the land of their forefathers, and in some cases have relatives living in the country.

King Fouad, who is the leading personality in Egypt since Zaghloul Pacha died some months ago, does not favour revolution in regard to the emancipation of women, but is doing all he humanly can to facilitate and to hasten evolution. The real character and activities of the King of Egypt are too little known. Apart from being a king he is a remarkable personality and it is to him alone that Egypt looks for inspiration and guidance on such subjects. Some people remarked to me that the King might do well to unveil and emancipate the Queen. On the face of it this would seem to be reasonable, but those who know the country, and the mentality of the Egyptian people, are of the opinion that King Fouad is wise in this particular instance in not having the Court set the pace in unveiling Egypt's womanhood.

In Eastern countries accustomed for centuries to autocratic rule, the tendency has ever been to visit upon the ruler's head all blame for everything that went wrong in the country. The suddenness and swiftness with which Kemal Pacha emancipated the women of Turkey, was at first followed by some excesses, and not a few undesirable consequences on the part of women upon whom this new freedom had been thrust by so revolutionary an action. King Fouad, I understand desires to avoid this in Egypt, by preparing the way, through education of women, to the responsibilities of emancipation and freedom.

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES.

The emancipation of the women of Egypt certainly one of the most conservative countries in the Orient, is bound to have a very far-reaching effect on loosening the age-old bonds of the women of the rest of the East, especially India. Only the other day the women of Damascus made a public demonstration before the Government buildings demanding their emancipation from veil and harem. Indicative of how the Western spirit of the freedom of women is moving even into Central Asia, citadel of conservatism in everything pertaining to women, is the fact that the King of Afghanistan has engaged a European woman to modernise his Court in Kabul, and especially to teach the Queen of Afghanistan and the ladies of the Court Western ways and manners and how to wear Western clothes. This Moslem King set the example by removing the veil from his Queen, and she will accompany him to Europe this month or next.

Egyptian women are not inarticulate. They have their leaders, their newspapers, organisations, and programmes. Madame Hoda Charoui enjoys a world-wide reputation as spokeswoman for women's rights in Egypt. One of the most influential political daily papers is owned by a woman. The class which really needs reform and more freedom is the middle class in which harem traditions still cling strongly, and where the veil is still intended to cover the face. The upper classes, as I have pointed out, have but little to complain of; the lower classes, fellahin and workers, are not able to observe harem. They have to work in the fields with their men, attend markets, aid their husbands to gain a livelihood, in the doing of which it is usually impossible to remain in any sort of seclusion. The women of the fellahin do not veil as a rule, but the townswomen of corresponding class wear a coarse lace veil held by a piece of bamboo to the hair-covering.

The women who do need a champion are those of the bourgeoisie, literally suffering from the effects of seclusion. Living in houses with no garden, not rich enough to afford a car to drive them out into the country, unaccustomed to walking on the streets, thousands of such women lead sedentary, unhealthy lives. I personally know Egyption women who rarely leave their houses unless it be to visit some friend or neighbour.

I have had many arguments with Egyptian Moslems as to why or why not, they should emancipate their wives. "The women are not yet ready," is the usual excuse; "they must be prepared gradually" It took a young Moslem journalist to be honest enough to admit that he believed that the Egyptian men are not ready to be admitted to the society of refined Egyptian women. "I do not invite my friends to my house because I feel I cannot trust them".

Women who discard the veil are constantly annoyed in the streets, I am told. The veil, thin as it may be, still serves as a sign of respectability and the bolder girls, pioneers in the cause, who throw up their veil, invite the attentions of all the idle young effendis and mischievous students. If all the women were unveiled it would be another matter, of course. There is probably no city in the world where a European woman can walk more freely and with less risk of molestation than in Cairo, and there are no gentlemen more courteous, more correct, or cleaner-spoken than the average Egyptian 'vis-a-vis' a European woman.

SEX CONSCIOUSNESS.

It seems incredible that there should be any difficulty in mixing socially, or any barrier between the modern Egyptian woman, with her education and enlightened outlook, and the Westernised Egyptian man but I am constantly being told that such social mixing in purely Egyptian circles is still impossible. "Camaraderie between man and woman, as understood in the West, does not exist here," one of the present Cabinet Ministers asserted to me. "We are not yet accustomed to the idea. I could not talk to an Egyptian lady like I talk to you", he said. "Why?" I asked point-blank. After some hesitation and reflection he replied, "Because we are not used to one another's society. Man and woman means sex between Egyptians. I visit some of my colleagues' houses, and meet their wives, but I could not dream of making a friend, as you understand the word out of one of these ladies."

I have tried to fathom their point of view again and again. On both sides I have so many intimate friends---charming Egyptain cultured Egyptian men. Why cannot they come together? The barrier seems to be their conception of Western life. Everyone I have questioned replied to the effect that the "emancipation" of women is all right, that they should have freedom and liberty "to a limited extent." "Why limited?" I ask.

"We see what Liberty spells for women in Paris." is the inevitable answer. "Western life is very rotten. Look at the number of divorce in America; take as example the standard of life we see in Europe during the summer. If we could 'emancipate' our wives without letting them drink, jazz, flirt, and lose their modesty we would be the first to do so. But we cannot get away from the idea that emancipation goes hand-in-hand with the abuses we see everywhere in the West.

In vain have I endeavoured to persuade my own circle of Egyptian friends that what they see (and probably enjoy) in Paris and elsewhere on the Continent is the exception not the rule, in Western life; that the lives of the hard-working middle class Americans and Europeans are as clean, honourable, and virtuous, if not more so; than their Egyptian prototypes.

The Egyptian women have a hard fight ahead, but the King is their champion, although they may not immediately recognise him as such in his delicate role. Egypt to-day is still a page from the Thousand and One Nights, still a slip of the romantic, glamourful Orient; just Eastern enough to be comfortable and understandable. To-morrow To-morrow it may be with Turkey, Germany, or any other of the drab disciples of Progress and Materialism.

A view of the audience participating in the burning of Manu Smriti.

Dr. Ambedkar in the midst of Sat

A snap of the group of workers.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 6TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthubhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are destined, from your very childhood and boyhood to be fat in body, but generally not in purse. In boyhood you were as plump as the four-footed grunter which gives us ham and bacoff (and with eggs a delicious breakfast). As you advanced in age and anatomical proportions, you developed yourself into a rhino and will maintain your rate of "all-round" progress till the last day of your life. You do not believe in laying by the sinews of war for a rainy day. "Eat, drink, and be happy," is your motto. "A happy and contented belly," you will jocularly remark, "is the foundation of "Home" rule—that is Swaraj" in your home, and not the country at large! A masseur is said to have refused to massage a millionaire because the latter would not sack his chef. "You must choose," he gave ultimatum to the human jumbo, "between me and your French cook. I will not wear myself out in a battle with deadly dishes." Somewhat similar experience will fall to your lot. Your unwieldly body will refuse to ascend or descend the staircase. You will have to engage the services of bearers who will everyday remove your living "corpse" up and down. They will refuse to load and unload you in later years unless you engage a couple of extra men and have the lives of all of them insured as they will allege they stand very bad chance of dying of heartfailure, though the probability is that it is not they, but..... etc. (fill up the ellipses yourself)!

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